



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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Friday
10 January 1992

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Chad

Rebels Reportedly Flee to 'Stronghold' in Nigeria

AB0901170092 Ndjamenan Radiodiffusion Nationale Tchadienne in French 0530 GMT 8 Jan 92

[Excerpts] We have more details on the recent sad events that took place in the western part of the country, precisely in the Lake Prefecture. Last night reporter Ngata Salomon returned from Liwa, located some 75 km from Bol which was also attacked by the rebels at the end of December. The city was freed on Friday, 3 January, by government forces but before then, it was looted by the rebels. [passage omitted]

Ngata Salomon who has just returned from Liwa gives us more details on the situation:

[Begin recording] Activities have resumed in Liwa, the administrative district located some 75 km from Bol near the border with Nigeria. The rebels, after the offensive launched by government troops on 3 January, fled so quickly that they crossed Bol and Liwa the same night taking refuge in their stronghold in a small forest 15 km within Nigerian territory, behind the border town of (Sid-adi).

Liwa has been under the control of government forces for the past four days so we were able to leave Liwa for the battleground which is about 7 km from the city where the first clashes took place between the rebels and the government forces. We found more than 60 burned Toyotas with some rotten bodies still inside the wrecked vehicles. We also visited Liwa hospital and the rebels [words indistinct] we could see. After these difficult moments, life has returned to normal in Liwa where people are going about their usual activities. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Authorities Accuse, Arrest Opposition Leaders

LD0901145592 Paris Radio France International in French 1230 GMT 9 Jan 92

[Excerpts] Further fits in Chadian policy. Last night the authorities carried out a wave of arrests among the ranks of the opposition. Here is Monique Masse:

[Begin Masse recording] Chadian authorities are accusing opposition members of complicity in the armed rebellion which begun in the Lake Chad region early in January. On the other hand, they are still silent about the names and number of people arrested. According to diplomatic sources, however, at least six of the most prominent opposition members were the targets of this operation. Most of them belong to the Rally for Democracy and Progress, the RDP, which is the first opposition party to have been recognized in Chad, on 29 December. This is a party with wind in its sails and many of its members are senior civil servants, often from the Kanem region, the Lake Chad region. [passage omitted]

The arrests of several members of the RDP have been confirmed to us, for example that of Mr. Bisso Mamadou, head of the national electricity company. There are even reports that he died in the incident. Former Chadian Ambassador to Sudan Mouly Said has been arrested, as have private businessman (Ali Abbas) and (Ahmed Said), a [word indistinct] expert passing through Ndjamenan.

(Ahmed Lamine), another RDP leader and the head of Air Chad, was not at his home when it was searched, an action which also resulted in one death. Outside the RDP, (Ramadane Ouaidou), director of the Farcha slaughterhouses, is also reported to have been arrested, as was Adoum Moussa Seif, who served as information minister under Hissein Habre and had just created an opposition party. [end recording]

We have the immediate reaction of an opposition member, Abderahmane Koulamallah, president of the Chadian Democratic Union. He was not arrested, although armed men came to his home last night and accused him of harboring another member of the opposition.

[Begin Koulamallah recording] They want to create a climate of terror. That is incomprehensible, all the more so since we are convening tomorrow—I am a member of the national conference preparatory commission. The head of state is apparently going to receive us tomorrow. This all looks almost like fiction; on the one hand there is a desire to create democracy, while on the other the foundations of democracy are being undermined. I do not understand it at all. I believe that these efforts to decapitate a rally which is choosing a peaceful path of struggle can only be interpreted as a tactical error on the part of the government. We are carrying out a peaceful fight. We have nothing to do with the people who are fighting with military means; we have condemned them—we even called for French intervention against them—so we should be left to carry on the peaceful fight. One cannot build a democracy without an opposition. [end recording]

Early this morning RFI's correspondent in Ndjamenan, Sosthene Gargoune, was arrested by the police. He was brought before the state prosecutor to testify on the matter for which he had already been arrested several days ago. The French Embassy and RFI are surprised that this file has been reopened. It had been considered closed since Sosthene Gargoune was released previously.

3 Killed, 4 Wounded in Round Up

LD0901205992 Paris Radio France International in French 1830 GMT 9 Jan 92

[Excerpts] Last night was a very agitated one in Ndjamenan: the Chadian authorities carried out a wave of arrests among opposition circles, which in places gave rise to exchanges of fire, resulting in the toll of three dead and four injured, and an explanation from Monique Masse: the authorities accuse some members of the

opposition of having supported the recent offensive by the supporters of Hissein Habre.

[Masse] Yes, they accuse them of complicity with this armed rebellion begun in the Lake Chad region at the beginning of January. The Deby regime takes as proof papers and arms reported to have been seized at the homes of opposition members. At this very moment a television program is due to present this argument, but in any case at least 10 opposition members were the target of this operation, most of them members of the Rally for Democracy and Progress, the RDP. [passage omitted]

Apart from RDP members, these arrests were aimed at former senior civil servants of the Habre regime, and in particular former Information Minister Adoum Moussa Seif, and also the former head of the criminal investigation department, Mahamat Toukai. As you said, this was a strongarm operation—according to the authorities three people were killed and four injured. [passage omitted]

[Announcer] Thank you Monique Masse. [passage omitted]

Equatorial Guinea

Law Allowing Multiparty Politics Promulgated

AB0801212592 Paris AFP in English 1313 GMT
8 Jan 92

[Text] Libreville, Jan 8 (AFP)—Equatorial Guinea's President Teodoro Obiang Nguema Mbasogo has promulgated a law opening the way to multiparty politics, the national radio reported Wednesday [8 January].

The law authorizes all nationals who have attained their majority and in possession of their full civic rights to create a political party on payment of a deposit of 30 million CFA francs (157,800 dollars) into a bank. The per capita gross national product of the West African country in 1988 was 350 dollars.

Banned from political activity are members of the Armed Forces and state security services, judges and magistrates, religious figures and foreigners, while no party may be formed on a tribal, regional or provincial basis. Legal recognition of a party is subject to approval of the cabinet and to registration by the Ministry of Territorial Administration, the radio said in its report monitored here. The law banned "external" aid to parties, saying they should be financed by "members' subscriptions and state subsidies".

Brigadier-General Obiang Nguema Mbasogo has ruled since a military coup in 1979. In 1987, the single political party, the Democratic Party, was formed, five years after the resumption of constitutional rule.

Rwanda

Opposition Demonstration 'Paralyzes' Kigali 8 Jan

EA0901210692 Kigali Radiodiffusion Nationale
de la Republique Rwandaise in French 1800 GMT
8 Jan 92

[Text] The national news this Wednesday is dominated by a large demonstration organized in Kigali by opposition parties assembled in the Consultation Committee which includes the Republican Democratic Movement, Democratic Social Party, Liberal Party, and the Rwandan Socialist Party. The demonstration consisted of a march by supporters of the four parties which started from the roundabout near the city center up to the prime minister's office, which is located in the former headquarters of the ruling National Revolutionary Movement for Development.

The demonstration, which was attended by several thousand people, literally paralyzed the usual activities of the capital. Shops remained shut, taxis were not able to circulate normally, and the trading center, which is normally crowded with people, was almost deserted.

Generally speaking, the demonstration took place in a more or less peaceful manner despite a few acts of provocation. Security agents were in control of the situation in many places, but had to resort to the use of tear gas to clear roads and restore order. The organizers regretted the few and inevitable incidents. Following such incidents, reporters from the future national television, whose security and that of their equipment were seriously threatened, were incapable of working.

The demonstration, which started early in the morning, ended at about 1300 with brief speeches by some of the officials of the four parties. They all stated that the purpose of their demonstration was to show their political power and to express their hostility towards the prime minister and his government. They promised to repeat this until the transitional government and its prime minister resigns and is replaced by a government set up by all the political parties registered in the country. Let us hope that both sides will be able to avoid an escalation in tension and that they may, on the contrary, find common ground for solving together the immense difficulties our country is going through.

The four political parties, which are fighting for the fall of the current transitional government, have been joined by the Party for Islamic Democracy, which issued a communique on 2 January expressing the party's disapproval of the Mr. Sylvestre Nsanzimana's government.

Zaire

Sovereign National Conference To Resume 9 Jan

EA0801162592 Kisangani Voix du Zaire in French
0600 GMT 8 Jan 92

[Excerpt] It was believed that after a 24-hour break, the sovereign national conference plenary session proceedings would resume today but they have been postponed

to tomorrow. One single point is on the agenda of the next session: the report of the commission dealing with complaints and appeals submitted to it. This commission asked for the postponement of the plenary session given its heavy workload. [passage omitted]

Conference Postponed 'Again'

LD0901133392 Kinshasa Zaire OZRT Television
Network in French 1230 GMT 9 Jan 92

[Excerpts] The work of the sovereign national conference, which was due to resume at the Palace of the People at midday today, has once again been postponed until a later date. [passage omitted]

We do not yet know the reason for the postponement of today's session, but taking into account the controversy over the criterion of geopolitical balance [regional balance in representation at the conference] which has surfaced once again, we fear that there will be a disruption of the normal continuation of this forum. Each party reacts in its own way; for some regions it is even reported to be a matter of leaving the sovereign national conference if the idea of geopolitical balance is not taken into account. [passage omitted]

UNITA's Jonas Savimbi Begins Visit 8 Jan

EA0901215292 Lubumbashi Voix du Zaire in French
0430 GMT 9 Jan 92

[Text] Mr. Jonas Savimbi, National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA] chairman, arrived in

Kinshasa yesterday morning. The visit is in line with [words indistinct] related to the [word indistinct] agreements in Portugal, signed in May 1991 with the Luanda government.

According to the UNITA leader, the implementation of the agreements [words indistinct] in spite of a few [word indistinct] inherent in all processes of this type.

On the Cabinda problem, Mr. Jonas Savimbi said that it must be discussed with Cabinda nationalists and there must be no resort to war. He affirmed that the Luanda (?government) had sent 15,000 soldiers to Cabinda and that war was nowadays no longer [words indistinct] one must (?rather) establish dialogue.

African Development Bank To Assist Economy

EA0801163092 Lubumbashi Voix du Zaire in French
0430 GMT 8 Jan 92

[Text] The African Development Bank [ADB] has decided to assist the Zairian economy. A delegation from the bank was expected yesterday in Kinshasa. The financial institution's experts will examine with Prime Minister Nguza Karl-I-Bond's government the possibilities of resuming the granting of credits to Zaire.

Cooperation between Zaire and the ADB was suspended during Prime Minister Mulumba Lukoji government's rule.

Djibouti**President Gouled Receives Yemeni Foreign Minister***EA0901210692 Djibouti Radio Djibouti in Somali
1700 GMT 8 Jan 92*

[Excerpts] Alhaji Hassan Gouled Aptidon, president of the Republic of Djibouti, received Dr. 'Abd-al-'Aziz al-Dali, the Yemeni minister of state for foreign affairs at the Presidency this morning. [passage omitted]

The Yemeni minister delivered a message from 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, the Yemeni president, to the president of the Republic of Djibouti. The contents of the message dealt with bilateral relations and ways of strengthening them.

Dr. 'Abd-al-'Aziz al-Dali, the Yemeni minister of state for foreign affairs, later held talks with Mr. Barkat Gourad Hamadou, prime minister of the Republic, whose other portfolio also includes national planning. The two leaders discussed ways of promoting friendly relations between the two neighboring countries. The Yemeni minister also held talks with Mr. Moumin Bahdon Farah, minister of foreign affairs and cooperation.

In an interview with a reporter from Radio Djibouti's Arabic section, Dr. 'Abd-al-'Aziz al-Dali said that his visit to the Republic of Djibouti was in line with the regular joint meetings between the two countries to discuss issues pertaining to their relations. [passage omitted]

The Yemeni official expressed hope that his visit would help enhance cooperation between the two neighboring countries.

Ethiopia**Ex-Soldiers, Officers Return From Saudi Arabia***EA1001074092 Addis Ababa ENA in English
1625 GMT 8 Jan 92*

[Text] Addis Ababa, 8 Jan (ENA)—Over 1,200 ex-soldiers and junior officers as well as 24 officers who were previously in Jeddah, Saudi Arabia, were sent home today from Tatek rehabilitation centre after being briefed on the objective reality prevailing in the country. The 1,264 members of the group were given certificates and ration cards prior to departure to rejoin their families.

Gurgura Nation Withdraws From Issa-Gurgura Front*EA0901214292 Addis Ababa International Service
in Somali 1200 GMT 8 Dec 92*

[Excerpt] The Gurgura nation, which has been a member of the Issa-Gurgura Liberation Front [IGLF], has decided that it will not to be represented in the front henceforth. This was decided by the Gurgura elders, combatants, and intellectuals who held a two-day meeting in Dire Dawa. The meeting, which was chaired

by Ugas Gedid Abdullahi Buh, leader of the Gurgura nation, discussed several issues, such as the formation of a separate front for the Gurgura nation. The meeting announced that the Gurgura nation had formed its own separate front, whose task will be to implement the peace and democratic charter of the transitional government. The Gurgura nation has asked the transitional government to reach a decision on the seat it shared with the Issa on the Council of Representatives. The Gurgura Front will brief the offices of the president and the prime minister of the transitional government and other relevant persons on this development.

According to the Gurgura meeting, the Gurgura's decision to split from the IGLF was brought about by the violation of equality and democratic principles by the Issa nation. The meeting also said that the Gurgura nation had waged a bitter struggle against the former Ethiopian regimes and, therefore, would never accept colonialism, adding that the Gurgura nation had always loved peaceful coexistence and healthy economic and cultural cooperation with neighboring nationalities. [passage omitted]

Kenya**FORD Officials Deny Defection Reports***EA0901192792 Nairobi KTN Television in English
1000 GMT 8 Jan 92*

[Text] Former KANU [Kenya African National Union] national chairman, Peter Oloo Aringo, today denied a report in today's edition of the KENYA TIMES which had also been aired by KTN and KBC that he had left FORD [Forum for the Restoration of Democracy] to join Mwai Kibaki's Democratic Party [DP].

Addressing a press conference at Parliament buildings this morning, Aringo, who was accompanied by former Member of Parliament for Rangwe, Raymond Ndong', said there was no truth in the report. Ndong', who had also been reported to have moved to the DP, also said he was still in FORD. The two were refused the press conference facilities in Parliament buildings and had to hold their press conference outside the main lobby of the house.

[Begin Aringo recording] I wish to categorically deny that I have defected from the FORD. After consultation with the people of Alego Usonga, following marathon meetings throughout the constituency, I resigned from the KANU party and from the post of the KANU national chairman on 29 December 1991 and joined the FORD. My constituency and I are anxiously waiting to become full members of the FORD and to promote its aims and objectives throughout Kenya. The false and fake story that I have defected from FORD must be treated contemptuously as cheap propaganda to discredit my firm and unequivocal support for freedom, democracy, social justice, and respect for human rights. These ideas, which are enshrined in the philosophy and

policies of FORD, have endeared this national movement for the masses of the people who supported it as the only party that can restore a truly democratic government in our country. [end recording]

[Begin Ndong' recording] I am still a member of the FORD party and that I have not at any time anticipated to resign from FORD to join any other party, let alone DP. [sentence as heard] I have no intention to join DP at all. [end recording]

KANU Appoints Acting Chairman of Nairobi Branch
EA1001085092 Nairobi KTN Television in English
1800 GMT 8 Jan 92

[Excerpts] [Former] Parliament member Clement Gachanja was today elected acting chairman of the [ruling party] KANU [Kenyan African National Union] Nairobi Branch, [replacing Dr. Njoroge Mungai who resigned 4 January] to replace former KANU officials [plural as heard] who have defected to [opposition party] FORD [Forum for the Restoration of Democracy] and to fill previously vacant posts. [passage omitted].

Clement Gachanja, announcing that the first executive meeting would be held on Tuesday next week [14 January] also declared the branch's stand. He stated that the committee's leadership would avoid confrontation in favor of consultation, adding that those who remained in KANU had agreed to be firm and inseparable from President Moi and KANU.

Ex-Minister Launches Democratic Party, Cites Aims
EA0901204792 Nairobi KTN Television in English
1600 GMT 8 Jan 92

[Text] Former minister Mwai Kibaki, today officially launched the Democratic Party [DP] at an international press conference in Chester House. Flanked by two of the party's founding members, John Keen and Eliud Mwamunga, Kibaki released a detailed policy document for the DP party which encompasses all spheres of Kenya's political, economic, social, and cultural scene.

Some of the highlights of the DP policy are the revival of the Ouko commission of inquiry, the revaluation of the 8-4-4 system of education, the limitation of the term of office and powers of the president, and the protection of public land and resources.

Kibaki also said his party welcomed coalition with any other political body that shared similar objectives. Soon after the press conference, Kibaki and his group presented their application to the registrar's office at the AG's [Attorney General] chambers.

[Begin Kibaki recording] A democratic form of government based on the free exercise by all of the rights secured by our Constitution, the rule of law, peace and justice and founded on the proper operations of the

various organs established to safeguard those institutions; an open government whose leadership is responsive to the wishes of its people and which is accountable to the electorate whose will is expressed in free and fair elections held at regular intervals in which all adult Kenyans are eligible to vote; a government committed to free enterprise with an appropriate mixed economy which permits the full utilization by each and every person in Kenya of all his or her talents and which guarantees equality of opportunity; a system for the equitable distribution of the economic resources and the national cake; a society in freedom where all people are equal and which is free of all forms of discrimination, whether racial, sex, religious, tribal, ethnic or other considerations; a society which is free of economic exploitation by any one group to the others, and which is based on mutual respect (?and) common enterprise; an administration that is free of corruption, tribalism and nepotism and is based on the personal integrity of its leadership and on the principle of equality for all and caring for one another; an administration which allows within a secular framework the full enjoyment by all people of their spiritual and religious freedoms; that is the government that the DP promises to establish in Kenya when we are given the opportunity by the people of Kenya. [end recording]

Dailies Note Launch of DP

EA1001070092 Nairobi KTN Television in English
0500 GMT 9 Jan 92

[From the press review]

[Text] Former Minister, Mwai Kibaki's launch of his Democratic Party [DP] receives front page prominence in the dailies this morning.

THE STANDARD leads with the assurance by the DP party that one of its main goals, if it comes to power, is to revive the disbanded Ouko Judicial Commission of Inquiry. This is contained in a policy document unveiled by Mwai Kibaki during the launch of his party.

Tanzania

Trade Union Opposes Cutbacks in Civil Service

EA0801162092 Dar es Salaam Radio Tanzania
Network in Swahili 1700 GMT 7 Jan 92

[Text] Dar es Salaam—The Organization of Tanzanian Trade Unions, OTU, is strongly opposed to the proposal to reduce the number of civil servants made by the presidential commission on wages, rents, and government expenditure and presented to President Ali Hassan Mwinyi recently. A statement by the OTU secretary general, Brother Bruno Mpangala and issued in Dar es Salaam today said that although the OTU had not received the commission's complete report, it was totally opposed to a proposal to reduce the number of employees and levy higher taxes on employees' salaries

and other fringe benefits. The statement said that the OTU does not believe that reducing the number of employees was the only appropriate way to improve productivity and increase government revenues.

The OTU secretary general said the government should recall when, in 1976 and 1985, the government reduced its employees. He said, to date, the government has failed to explain the advantages or the amount of money saved from the exercise. The statement said although the government at that time declared redundancies, there were nonetheless a large number of bogus employees who were paid salaries even though they did not exist.

The OTU called on the government to review the cost of running its vehicles, its financial controls and decisions that disregarded the budget. The OTU cautioned the government to be wary of making decisions that affected different groups of people, especially during this period of reforms when the aim was to maintain peace, national solidarity, and progress in the entire nation.

Uganda

Reportage on Visit by Danish Foreign Minister

Rail Line Commissioned

*EA0901202092 Kampala Radio Uganda Network
in English 1700 GMT 7 Jan 92*

[Excerpts] President Yoweri Museveni has said that the construction of the Kampala-Port Bell rail line, the only one which has been laid in nearly 28 years, is a project that symbolizes the move by Uganda towards the creation of an integrated transport system with the linkage between rail, water, and road transport. The president was this afternoon commissioning the nine-km Kampala-Port Bell rail line and the Port Bell wagon ferry at Port Bell which was built by Ugandan engineers and technicians in collaboration with Danish experts and took 18 months to complete.

President Museveni said that the fact that the project has been accomplished gives the Ugandan engineers, technicians, and workers the necessary experience and confidence to undertake even bigger and more complex engineering feats in the future. Mr. Museveni said when the NRM [National Resistance Movement] came to power it took a rational and the right decision to transport coffee by rail, which move has paid dividends in that the country saves \$20 million annually because imports and exports are transported by rail.

He pointed out that Uganda needs a high-capacity low-cost transport system and that this system has to be built on water and rail transport. He therefore observed that the country needs a transport revolution as a foundation of the transformation of the nation from a backward to a developing one.

Mr. Museveni called for the development of a coherent internal water transport system based on the linking of

rivers and lakes. Mr. Museveni expressed gladness to learn that the Danish Development Agency, DANIDA, has undertaken a study of transport capacity on Lake Victoria adding that the same study could be expanded to embrace water transport on all Uganda's lakes and rivers, so as to establish a comprehensive water transport system for the country. [passage omitted]

Speaking at the same occasion, the visiting Danish foreign minister, Mr. Jensen, assured the president and all Ugandans that as long as the climate for development exists in Uganda, Denmark will be committed to assisting Uganda. He said the Kampala-Port Bell road [as heard] project is an example of the increasing cooperation between Uganda and Denmark.

Ends Visit, Meets Press

*EA0901204992 Kampala Radio Uganda Network
in English 1400 GMT 8 Jan 92*

[Text] The Danish minister of foreign affairs, Mr. Ellemann-Jensen, has said that during his stay in Uganda he got a strong impression that political leaders in Uganda are serious to establish a democratic system in the country to enhance development. Addressing a press conference at Entebbe International Airport today before his departure for home, Mr. Ellemann-Jensen said he was satisfied with the development taking place in the country. He said he was impressed with the (Masese) women's development project in Jinja, where women produced building materials and erected houses for themselves. He appealed for more of such projects to be initiated, adding that his country is ready to provide funds.

Mr. Ellemann-Jensen told the press conference that his visit was targeted to underline serious business with Uganda and to strengthen the existing cooperation. The Danish minister added that a lot of emphasis is laid on establishing the right partner in the level of development seriously.

The Danish foreign minister said his government spends \$35 million a year on various projects in Uganda. He revealed that his government intends to increase the support to \$50 million a year in future. He said Denmark believes in democracy and observance of human rights, adding that he has the impression that with government determination in restoring democratic institutions and full respect for human rights, Uganda will overcome its past problems.

Mr. Ellemann-Jensen, however, noted that the most important thing is accountability. He said Denmark is always tough with countries that lack accountability. On Denmark's aid utilization, the Danish minister said he was satisfied with the projects being promoted by the

Uganda Government and urged for exchange of visits between industrialists in the two countries to identify areas of cooperation.

Group Threatens Asian Returnees, Rwandans

EA0901204592 Nairobi KNA in English 1311 GMT
8 Jan 92

[Text] Kampala, 8 Jan (KNA/PANA)—A group calling itself "Uganda African Trade Movement" has threatened to take up arms against Asian returnees who are repossessing their former properties in Kampala. This is contained in a memorandum to the government, all diplomatic corps and Ugandan citizens in Kampala and up country and bearing the names of Haji Haruna Semakula Mukasa as the movement chairman. The two-page memorandum is, however, unsigned, unstamped, undated and has no physical address. But its copies have reportedly been received by several diplomatic missions in Kampala.

The memo also warns Rwandese who have business in Kampala or hold government posts. It threatens "to harm, maim and cause enormous suffering to all Asians who repossess premises wherever they may be unless they left the country immediately".

The movement accuses the Asian community of disturbing and disrupting trade and commerce of Ugandan

citizens. It also contains threats of people now returning their agents (word indistinct) forged documents to repossess property. [sentence as received]

"We are ready to work with any Asian who came in good spirit, but these returnees who were invited to repossess property by the president are going to be in a lot of trouble with us", says the memo.

UNHCR Assists Exiles in Sudan To Return Home

EA1001130092 Kampala Radio Uganda Network
in English 1700 GMT 9 Jan 92

[Text] The office of the UNHCR [UN High Commissioner for Refugees] in Uganda has announced arrangements for the return of approximately 2,700 Ugandan exiles from Juba in the Sudan. In a letter signed by Mr. Farah and addressed to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, it is indicated that commencing Friday, 10th January 1992, for a period of two weeks, Ugandan nationals who have registered their desire to repatriate will be airlifted from Juba in groups of 100 persons with three flights chartered to land at Entebbe International Airport each day.

The aircraft in question has been chartered by the world food program, Lifeline Sudan, for the transportation of food to Juba. The returnees will make use of the empty aircraft on its return flight to Entebbe.

Minister Says No Interim Government 'By Stealth'*MB0901171692 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1703 GMT 9 Jan 92*

[Text] Johannesburg Jan 9 SAPA—The government is in favour of a negotiated form of transitional government being implemented as quickly as possible in a constitutional manner—but will not allow any form of interim government "by stealth", according to a statement from Pretoria on Thursday night.

The statement, by Local Government Minister Leon Wessels, said he and several other senior government officials had met the African National Congress [ANC] for "frank and open" discussions.

Both parties had agreed on the desirability of maintaining local government, said Mr Wessels.

The government acknowledged the Interim Measures on Local Government Act contained inadequacies but served as a vehicle to move away from the existing racially based local government structures.

"The act...has not been a stumbling block in the way of getting negotiations off the ground.

"The government is amenable to a negotiated form of transitional government on a central and local level being implemented expeditiously in a democratic and constitutional manner and will not allow any form of interim government by stealth," said Mr Wessels.

Both parties noted the importance of providing services in the transitional period, said the statement.

Zulu King Zwelethini Meets De Klerk 10 January*MB1001115592 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1059 GMT 10 Jan 92*

[By Enrico Kemp]

[Text] Cape Town Jan 10 SAPA—The Zulu regent, King Goodwill Zwelithini ka Bhekezulu, and Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi met President F. W. de Klerk in Tuynhuis on Friday to discuss the king's exclusion from the Convention for a Democratic South Africa (Codesa).

The meeting follows deep dissatisfaction among the Zulu monarchy and the Inkatha Freedom Party (IFP) over the refusal to grant the king participant status at the December Codesa talks. Observer status was offered to traditional and hereditary leaders by the Codesa steering committee.

Chief Buthelezi subsequently refused to attend the Codesa talks and the IFP also declined to sign the Codesa statement of intent.

Friday's meeting started shortly after 11am with the king's traditional imbongi (praise singer), a Mr Dhlamini, voluminously saluting the monarch.

King Goodwill's entourage includes three senior princes of the royal house of Usuthu and two junior princes, who are also deputy ministers in the kwaZulu administration.

Also in the delegation are three kwaZulu cabinet ministers, Dr Frank Mdlalose, Rev Jeffrey Mtetwa and Dr Ben Ngubane, and a member of the kwaZulu legislative assembly, Mr M. A. Nzuza.

President De Klerk was accompanied by five cabinet ministers—Dr Gerrit Viljoen, Mr Barend du Plessis, Mr George Bartlett, Mr Jacob de Villiers and Mr Roelf Meyer.

The head of the National Intelligence Service, Dr Niel Barnard, government constitutional adviser Mr S. S. van der Merwe, and the director-general of the state president's office, Dr Jonnie Roux, were also present.

A spokesman for the state president's office, Mr Kobus Pieterse, said no press conference would be held after the meeting and a statement was unlikely.

PAC Refuses To Condemn Attacks on Policemen*MB1001110692 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1033 GMT 10 Jan 92*

[Text] Johannesburg Jan 10 SAPA—The Pan-Africanist Congress [PAC] on Friday refused to condemn the policy of its military wing to attack policemen, saying the Azanian People's Liberation Army [APLA] had a "historical responsibility to prosecute the struggle".

"The target of APLA is the structures of the apartheid regime. The SA [South African] Police is at the forefront of the repression of our people and is therefore a legitimate target for APLA.

"The policemen are robots of the system and should be sought out and destroyed," national organiser of the PAC, Maxwell Nmadzivanani, told reporters at a news conference in Johannesburg.

The PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] would not apologise to anyone for APLA's [Azanian People's Liberation Army] policy of attacking the SA [South African] Police and defence force, Mr Nmadzivanani said.

"The role of the police is a collaborative one with the apartheid machine. In news reports a misconception seems to exist that black policemen should not be attacked because they are also victims of the system.

"We find this romanticizing of policemen as guardians and angels of peace surprising. The hard, unpalatable cold fact is that they have killed our people starting in 1960 at Sharpeville and in 1976 in Soweto. Through their hit squads on trains they are continuing to do so," he charged.

Describing the SA Police and defence force as private armies of President F. W. de Klerk, Mr Nemadzivahanani said "leftist" policemen, those who wanted to join the struggle, could not do so while serving in the police force.

"They should leave the force if they don't want to be attacked. Azania is liberating itself and the people are fighting back. Whether policemen are black or white is not the issue but rather their support of the right by serving in the force."

The PAC was a disciplined liberation organisation with a certain historical role, he argued. It was committed to all forms of struggle and would "prosecute the struggle on all fronts," he said.

The organisation was willing to discuss the concerns of other people about their policies and would meet with anyone. Concerning calls by Popcru [Police and Prison's Civil Rights Union], the police and prison warders civil rights union, for a meeting on the issue of attacks on policemen, Mr Nemadzivahanani said the PAC's door was always open provided Popcru supplied their credentials to the organisation.

Until the vote was secured the struggle would continue, he said.

Azayo on 'Potential' for Violence at Simon Concert

MB0901194092 Johannesburg SABC TV 1 Network
in English 1800 GMT 9 Jan 92

[Excerpts] Paul Simon's management and Azapo's [Azanian People's Organization] youth wing, Azayo, have fallen out over Azayo's motives for wanting the American super star's tour canceled. At a second meeting today Azayo demanded that Simon perform additional concerts in Johannesburg or Botswana or cancel the rest of his tour. [passage omitted]

[Begin recording] [Thami Mcerwa] There is no guarantee that my organization have given to Mr. Paul Simon about violence not taking place at the stadiums. However, what we have expressed is that in the first place we have always pointed out that should his show go on there is a potential of violence, and this violence would be encouraged by the presence of the heavy security from the government, the police and the SADF [South African Defense Force], on one hand, and on the other hand the presence of Inkatha and the ANC [African National Congress] members, and also our members will be demonstrating.

[SABC reporter Jessica Pitchford] Azayo was asked why it hadn't objected to visits to this country by other international performers, and was accused of trying to gain publicity by opposing Simon's tour.

[Mcerwa] They were not brought into the country in a very high profile as Mr. Paul Simon under the name of black development. [end recording]

Police To Mount 'Massive Security'

MB0901203792 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2025 GMT 9 Jan 92

[Text] Pietersburg Jan 9 SAPA—The Azanian People's Organisation [AZAPO] said on Wednesday that if the National Peace Committee [NPC] wanted to discuss violence surrounding the Paul Simon tour, it should contact the Azanian National Liberation Army (Azanla) in exile.

Reacting to the NPC's invitation to a meeting, AZAPO spokesman, Mr Khangale Makhado, said his organisation was however prepared to meet the committee to discuss "state sponsored terrorism".

He said the NPC was misdirecting its invitation as AZAPO had never been involved in "any form of violence".

However, Mr Makhado said: "AZAPO is not in a position to condemn activities of whatever nature that are geared at the liberation of black people in Azania."

The NPC invitation followed grenade blasts earlier this week at the offices of PA Sound Corporation, which is supplying the Simon tour with sound equipment.

Despite the grenade blasts and the threat of BCM [Black Consciousness Movement] and PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] demonstrations, tour organisers said they would go on regardless.

Police said a massive security operation will be mounted at Ellis Park, the venue for the first show on Saturday. Attendance has been limited to 60,000 to facilitate crowd control.

AZAPO Condone Whoopi Goldberg Filming Visit

MB1001085392 Johannesburg South African
Broadcasting Corporation Network in English
0500 GMT 10 Jan 92

[Excerpts] The PAC [Pan-Africanist Congress] has given a formal undertaking not to get involved in violence on the Paul Simon tour. PAC Secretary General Bennie Alexander has reacted in a statement issued in Johannesburg to an offer by the National Peace Secretariat to mediate in the controversy surrounding the tour. [passage omitted]

Meanwhile, AZAPO [Azanian People's Organization] also made a U-turn from its original opposition to the filming in South Africa by American actress Whoopi Goldberg, and decided to condone her visit. Miss Goldberg is in South Africa for the filming in Soweto of the film version of the musical, Sarafina.

SACC's Chikane on Hopes for Peace Talks

MB0501150492 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES
in English 5 Jan 92 p 16

[Article by Reverend Frank Chikane, general secretary of the South African Council of Churches, on "hopes and fears" for the peace negotiations: "Bring the diehards in from the cold"]

[Text] There is no doubt about it—the promising first steps taken at the Convention for a Democratic South Africa [Codesa] on December 20 and 21 are to be celebrated. They mark a milestone advance in the process of change that South Africa entered in February 1990.

Particularly welcome is the commitment to the declaration of intent that was signed by a majority of the 19 groups represented at Codesa's first meeting, committing Codesa to work for the production of a constitution that will create an undivided, non-racial and non-sexist South Africa. The fact that the signatories included the South African Government and the National Party is especially significant.

The first sessions of the Codesa working groups on February 6 will, in effect, begin to "put flesh on the bones" of Codesa, marking the formal introduction of the period of transition from the era of racialistic monopoly of political power by white South Africans.

We have made an important beginning, but the process is still plagued by frailties, and there is much more to be done before justice and democracy are realised in South Africa.

I would like to highlight four of the most urgent priorities I see this country facing in the coming days. —There is a critical need to work for the fullest possible participation in the negotiations process.

I regret that two of the 19 parties at Codesa did not sign the declaration of intent. The non-participation of and self-exclusion from Codesa of some political groups from both the black community and the white community is a further source of grave concern.

This has the potential of stealing from the legitimacy of Codesa's claim of beginning a widely representative national forum. In addition, this imperils the chances of an era of socio-political stability for South Africa actually issuing from Codesa's decisions.

In this situation the SACC [South African Council of Churches] and its member churches take seriously the urgent task of carrying out their proclamation of reconciliation and their expression of the quest of the oppressed for peace with justice in their lifetime.

To this end, the SACC has sought and shall continue to seek means of engaging in a ministry of listening to the entire spectrum of views which are maintained by the

various formations in this country on intervene intelligently to ensure that there is maximum participation in the process of negotiating a new and just order.

For example, the SACC on December 19 convened church leaders for a meeting with representatives of the Pan Africanist Congress [PAC] to listen to the PAC's reasons for declining to participate in the first meeting of Codesa.

We had a friendly, in-depth discussion, and as church leaders we were all the more convinced of the need for people of different political persuasions to come together to listen to one another in patience and with tolerance. We stand ready to make further contributions as listeners and reconcilers as called upon and as the need arises. —Speed is of the essence in the process of negotiation and transition to a new, undivided, non-racial and non-sexist South Africa.

The experience of the devastation of the long grinding years of apartheid oppression and economic waste behoves all South Africans to see to it that the process started at Codesa on December 20-21 is moved forward as expeditiously as possible.

This necessitate that interim transitional government arrangements to oversee the negotiation process should be put in place as soon as possible. Further, such transitional arrangements should have their mandate and period of duration defined in line with the sentiment of an urgency to get rid of all the structures of apartheid as soon as possible.

I welcome the National Party government's acceptance of the desirability of a neutral governmental mechanism to oversee the negotiation process. However, I believe that no long-term interim or transitional government should be put in place on the basis of a constitution that is not a product of an elected constitution-making body. I pray and hope that an acceptable model will be found in the process of negotiation.

—The constitution making body must be an elected body.

At this juncture, we remember the various calls made by successive SACC national conference as to the most just and practical means of bringing about a lasting solution to the violent crises that apartheid has visited on this land and its people.

For example, as early as 1978, the National Conference called on the National Party government to convene a national convention to deliberate on the legal fundamentals of a free South Africa.

In the light of the Codesa debate on the constitution making body, it is my categorical belief that the only credible means of charting the future of this country will be through a body which is democratically elected by all South Africans on a common voters roll.

The criticism of the shortcomings in the representatives of Codesa convinces me that only an elected constitution-making body can satisfy the demand for participation of all the people of South Africa. The exclusion of homeland opposition parties and other formations of the liberation movement from Codesa, and the demand for representation, can be resolved only by a popular election.

A new South Africa must be the product of the maximum participation of all people of this country, especially the poor and women, who, as we have seen, have been particularly marginalised. Towards this goal, I am committed to working for the convening of a constitution-making body constituted on the basis of a non-racial, universal franchise.

—In all this there is an urgent need to gird all South Africans for effective political participation.

The church has a particular leadership role in working for the empowerment of the marginalised of our society to enable them to participate effectively in the processes which govern their daily lives.

In line with this the SACC will encourage all appropriate projects to enhance the capacity of hitherto disenfranchised people, especially the black majority, to participate meaningfully in the unfolding political process. The SACC and its member churches have never shirked their difficult and often painful task of speaking out and acting against the evil of apartheid.

Our mission remains that of ensuring that the current process, whose declared goal is to negotiate apartheid away, produces justice, peace and conditions for the kind of prosperity that shall be enjoyed by all the people of South Africa.

ANC-Inkatha Richmond Peace Talks 'Frank'

*MB1001064092 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0004 GMT 10 Jan 92*

[Text] Pietermaritzburg Jan 9 SAPA—Despite a few hiccups, Thursday's ANC [African National Congress]-Inkatha peace meeting in Richmond, in the Natal Midlands, was described as "frank and candid" and had paved the way for further talks.

There was concern that the truce and talks could be jeopardised following the killing of two people in Ndoleni, near Richmond, earlier this week.

However, one of the convenors of the talks, Labour Party MP Willie Whyte, appealed for tolerance and a spirit of compromise from both sides.

African National Congress Midlands region Vice-Chairman Reggie Hadebe said there was concern that the Inkatha Freedom Party [IFP] delegation did not have the mandate to authorise the return of some of the people who had fled the fighting over the last year.

However, he said he was optimistic that this mandate would be obtained in time for the next scheduled peace meeting on January 17.

IFP leader Paulus Vezi said the only discordant note in the proceedings was the alleged "militant attitude" of ANC Midlands region Secretary Sifiso Nkabinde.

The local magistrates' court, the venue for the talks, was packed with spectators but there was a significant lack of any security force presence.

The eight-a-side delegations are led by Mr Vezi of the IFP and Mr Nkabinde of the ANC.

Labor Party Mediator Comments

*MB1001095192 London BBC World Service in English
1830 GMT 9 Jan 92*

[Telephone interview with Willie White of the Labor Party by John Mokhele; on the "Focus on Africa" program—date not given]

[Text] Efforts are under way at grass roots level to end the bloodshed in the South African province of Natal. In spite of the peace accord last October signed by the ANC [African National Congress], the Inkatha Movement, and the government, the violence between the rival factions has continued, especially in Natal.

Last week, a fresh round of talks began in Richmond near Pietermaritzburg. They have been meeting again today. On the line, John Mokhele asked one of the mediators, Willie White of the Labor Party, how the talks have been going.

[Begin recording] [White] Today, the spirit was very positive. I must say that I was struck by the fact that as soon as the people got down to sit down to talk to each other, a spirit of goodwill was generated. A very hard good spirit of goodwill was generated.

[Mokhele] It looks as if the ANC and Inkatha are very good at keeping quiet or rather not being confrontational when it comes to talks, but when they leave the talking arena, when they leave the hall, all hell breaks out and it is back to square one?

[White] Well, that I cannot respond to, but I do feel that now that the people are talking to each other, I do feel that some restraint is being put on their...[pauses] let us call it extra meeting activities.

[Mokhele] The Natal region as a whole has been one of the worst affected areas in terms of unrest. People have left the area. Did you address the whole question of people running away, refugees, in fact, running away? Have you addressed this situation?

[White] Yes. Today, we addressed particularly the question of the refugees and we arrived at a tentative date of the 18 of January when the refugees would now be allowed to return to the places from which they fled.

[Mokhele] Why do you think they agreed to you and didn't agree to other people who tried in the past?

[White] Mr. Mokhele that is [laughs] rather a difficult question to answer. But if I may say something: I happen to be what is known as a colored. In other words, I have an African background, I have a white background as well; and I do think that I have seen their problems through black eyes, if I may use that expression. I do feel that they have accepted me as a person who is completely neutral and at the same time, a person who has no axe to grind. [end recording]

Impact of Gold Price Drop on Economy Cited

*MB0701173992 Johannesburg South African Broadcasting Corporation Network in English
1100 GMT 7 Jan 92*

[Text] South Africa has lost more than 1,000 million rands in foreign exchange in the past month because of a drop of about \$20 in the gold price to \$350 an ounce. In turn the loss of income places upward pressure on interest rates, which means that the average South African can expect no relief in the form of lower interest rates for some time.

A gold analyst for the broker Davis Borkum Hare, Mr. David Geiss, says that the lower gold price also places pressure on marginal mines like, Libanon, Stilfontein, Westonaria, West Rand Consolidated, Venters, and Lorraine. This means that about 90 tonnes of gold or 15 percent of South Africa's total gold production of about 600 tonnes is being mined uneconomically at a potential loss of nearly 3,000 million rands a year.

Mr. Geiss is of the opinion that the mines will cut back on either costs or production rather than retrench workers, but that such a measure would have a negative impact on the economy.

Government Plans Restructure of Health System

*MB1001081192 Umtata Capital Radio in English
0700 GMT 10 Jan 92*

[Text] The South African Government has released details about a new plan to restructure the country's much-criticized health system. The proposals have already been supported by health organizations. John Matham has details:

[Matham] Health Minister Rina Venter yesterday made public proposals which set out to make health care more affordable and accessible. One major change is that they'd like pharmacists to supply drugs which at the moment require a doctor's prescription. The others proposed are also aimed at reducing the spiraling cost of medicines. The National Medical and Dental Association, which has often strongly criticized government health policy, has welcomed Venter's initiative.

Director David Green said the plan represented a positive shift toward primary health care. He's also pleased

at the suggestion that her plan be discussed by all interested parties at a broadly representative forum. This medical Codesa [Convention for a Democratic South Africa] will take place at the end of February. [end recording]

Student Group Says Fee Hikes To Exclude Students

*MB1001064592 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2307 GMT 9 Jan 92*

[Text] Johannesburg Jan 9 SAPA—The South African Students' Congress (Sasco) said on Thursday it was appalled at recent increases in tertiary education fees.

Sasco's President Mr Robinson Ramaite said in a media statement that the organisation viewed these increases "as attempts to exclude students on financial grounds".

"Sasco is appalled that increases at Wits (the University of the Witwatersrand) and Rhodes [university] are as high as 20 to 30 per cent.

"In the same vein, the government's decision to reduce subsidies must be slated, as it increases the financial burden for education on both these institutions and the individual students."

*** Satellites to Boost Local Electronics**

*92AF0230D Johannesburg ENGINEERING NEWS
in English 29 Nov 91 p 3*

[Article by David McKay. Words in boldface as published.]

[Text] Ku-band satellite television could provide local electronics manufacturers with new export markets if it is successful in South Africa, says Grinaker Electronics MD [Managing Director] Sybrand Grobbelaar.

He says South African companies should welcome imported satellites into South Africa and then export value-added versions to other African nations.

Several electronics manufacturers indicated to THE ENGINEERING NEWS that they would be able to manufacture satellites by 1994 when Ku-band became operational.

Import protection tariffs should be discouraged initially while South African manufacturers learn from the low cost equipment produced by Korea or Taiwan, he says.

Telkor MD Dave King concurs that South African electronics manufacturers can only benefit from imported technology.

"We can adapt and produce cost-effective satellite receiver technology within 18 months and should think of its exporting future," he adds.

Manager of SABC technology information, Les Vermaak, says local manufacturers must manufacture a

0.8m dish costing between R[ands]2,000 to R2,500 in order to receive the Ku-Band.

He says prospective Ku-band viewers will need to purchase a dish and receiver combined with a decoder and a Low Noise Block (LNB) converter.

At the moment local manufacturers produce large 3.1m to 5m satellite dishes for the C-band frequencies costing more than R16,000 and remain useful for remote areas.

*** Steel Industry Threatened by Sales to Japan**

92AF0225B Pretoria *DIE PATRIOT* in Afrikaans
15 Nov 91 p 2

[Text] The large-scale sale of iron ore to Japan could have a detrimental long-term effect on South Africa.

Experts believe that Japan could process the ore and then export steel to South Africa that is cheaper than what ISCOR [South African Iron and Steel Corporation] can provide locally.

They say that this is primarily because the Japanese are much more productive and are more astute at seeing to it that they can sell their steel cheaply in South Africa.

Some of the experts say that people should not be blinded by the money obtained from the sale of iron ore, since it is beneficial to the country only in the short term.

*** First Automatic Weather Station Launched**

92AF0230E Johannesburg *ENGINEERING NEWS*
in English 22 Nov 91 p 3

[Text] The world's first automatic weather station has been launched in South Africa.

It will enable meteorologists and environmentalists worldwide to record and track weather conditions and global warming on a regional basis.

The weather station was launched at a high-tech exhibition of advanced communication products organised by the multi-national RF Group on 13 and 14 November.

A solar powered weather recording device in the most remote regions can now collect recorded data by satellite.

A portable satellite communicator which combines the features of a telephone, fax, modem and telex in one, was demonstrated.

The system can transmit digital colour video images.

U.S., Japanese, French, German, and UK firms were at RF Expo '91 where the latest products in radio communications, telecommunications, environmental fields and information technology fields were on display.

*** Breakthrough Achieved in Gas Lens Technology**

92AF0230F Johannesburg *ENGINEERING NEWS*
in English 22-28 Nov 91 pp 1-2

[Article by Liesl Weber. Words in boldface as published.]

[Text] South African has achieved a series of world firsts using gas lens technology following seven years of R&D by seven physicists from the University of Natal in Durban.

The latest breakthrough—shooting a photograph through a gas lens telescope—has been acknowledged globally by the BBC, CNN and scientific magazine coverage.

The photograph follows an even more industrially significant achievement in 1987 when a hole was drilled in metal by focusing a laser through a gas lens.

The seven physicists are Prof. Max Michaelis, 54, Drs Peter Cunningham, 38, Mark Notcutt, 28, Michael Kosch, 30, and John Waltham, 28, along with research workers Clemens Dempers, 28, and Arnold Prause, 27.

Other developments include laser driven thermonuclear experiments, telescoping, material treatment, and the eventual photographing of distant astronomic bodies.

"The most powerful lasers in the world today are reaching pulse powers of 100 terrawatts which lasts for a few nano seconds," Prof. Michaelis tells THE ENGINEERING NEWS.

"The solid optics only last for a limited number of shots and therefore have to be replaced at regular intervals which can prove to be costly," he reports.

"By using a gas lens which is made mostly of air and cannot break, this problem is eliminated."

A gas lens can focus light if the temperature, and therefore refractive index, of a gas is made to vary across an optical aperture in a suitable manner.

Practical applications of gas lenses were pursued 30 years ago in the context of power transmission by laser beams; but little work has been done since then.

Another promising area of development is the use of gas lenses in space where apertures up to 50 m could be developed.

Such a telescope could be used to search for planets orbiting nearby stars.

The Durban team was also the first to successfully take a photograph through a gas telescope of the moon and of sunspots.

*** Regional Industrial Development Policy Defined***** RIDP Incentives**

92AF0234A Johannesburg *ENGINEERING NEWS*
in English 29 Nov 91 pp 34, 36, 38

[Interview with Jan de Bruyn, chairman of the Board for Regional Industrial Development, by David McKay; place and date not given; first paragraph is *ENGINEERING NEWS* introduction; quotation marks as published]

[Text] Government's new regional industrial development policy is causing a stir with two types of industrialists: those who doubt the efficacy of decentralisation and those who now await notification from the Decentralisation Board that their lucrative transport incentives will be phased out in June 1993. *THE ENGINEERING NEWS* spoke to Jan De Bruyn, chairman of the Board for Regional Industrial Development and senior GM [General Manager] of the Industrial Development Corporation, to find out where and how South Africa's industrialists can expect to build on other promised lands.

[Question] Could you explain how the new RIDP [Regional Industrial Development Program] incentives work and how industrialists go about qualifying for them?

[Answer] It is a requirement of the new incentive package that all applicants must incorporate as companies or close corporations.

All other entities, such as partnerships or sole undertakings, will not be eligible for incentives.

Only new secondary industry operations or expansions engaged in manufacturing, processing or assembling, achieving at least 25 percent, are eligible for concessions.

The annual establishment grant is calculated by paying 10.5 percent of total operational assets not exceeding R[ands]15-million.

Operational fixed assets include land and buildings, plant, machinery and factory equipment as calculated at the end of the second financial year.

No applicant with an operational equity component of less than 35 percent shall qualify.

Special procedures are laid out in the event of this equity falling below 25 percent.

A reasonable level of employment should be maintained and all plant, machinery and equipment have to be kept productively in use on a continuing basis to qualify for concessions during the first two years.

[Question] What is the method of payment of the establishment grant?

[Answer] The establishment grant is to be paid over two years in eight quarterly cash payments.

The first quarterly payment is subject to a satisfactory physical inspection and based on the firm's operational assets as reflected in the interim audited balance sheet.

This payment is repeated in the second and third quarter. The fourth quarterly payment will be effected based on the firm's operational assets as reflected in the audited annual financial statements and reconciliation claim.

[Question] In what way does the new industrial policy differ from the old one?

[Answer] The new policy has been structured to assist with the establishment of an industry and to reward performance for three years.

The new policy aims to promote wealth creation by the fact that the undertaking is rewarded on its profit performance.

The profit-output incentive will be paid annually for a further period of three years following on the two year establishment grant and shall not exceed the annual establishment grant as calculated at the end of the second financial year.

[Question] In what way will the new policy reward productivity and profitability and what emphasis is being placed in labour intensity?

[Answer] The basis of calculation of profit-output based incentive is in accordance with the formula: [20 percent of profit before tax (PBT)] x [1 + 200 percent of return on assets (ROA)] not to exceed the annual establishment grant as calculated above.

The profit before tax is based on the audited annual financial statements prepared for the shareholders/members in terms of the Companies Act/Close Corporation Act.

However, adjustments to the PBT can be made by excluding the effect of non-operational income (income not derived from approved manufactured products) and the concession income.

THE RIDP still encourages labour intensive methods, but the board has decided that no incentives will be given to this end.

[Question] It has been reported that "almost the whole of South Africa" will qualify for the incentives and not only industrial growth points in selected areas. What areas fall outside the incentives?

[Answer] The PWV [Pretoria, Witwatersrand, Vereeniging Industrial Area] and the Durban core area will receive no incentives at all.

The Cape Peninsula and Durban, Pinetown, Pietermaritzburg and larger Durban Functional Region excluding

the Durban core area and the deconcentration area around the PWV will receive a low incentive.

These will be 60 percent for the first two years and 100 percent for the remaining three-year period. All other areas will receive a high incentive of 100 percent for the entire five year period.

[Question] What is the common reason for providing incentives to industrialists to decentralise?

[Answer] The common reason for the decentralisation incentives is to promote development in regions.

Existing industries are not encouraged to decentralise and no relocation expenses will be paid.

[Question] The old RIDP formula is widely regarded as having failed. Why is this so and what do you anticipate are the chances of success for the new incentives?

[Answer] The old scheme did not fail. It was in fact so successful that the financial requirements for it and the open-ended nature of the concessions made it necessary to have it restructured.

The failure in the rationale behind the transport incentives is that the industrialists did not know exactly what maximum incentives they could receive.

The new incentives are strongly linked to performance and based over a shorter period of time to make them relate to the required criteria more pertinently.

For example, the transport subsidy amounted to 42 percent or R345-million of the old policy's R820-million budget for 1990-1991 and will be phased out by June 1993. It was stretched over a seven to ten-year period which we consider too long. Similar incentives on labour whereby a subsidy per worker was calculated have now been removed. Changes have also been made to the rental incentives in which interests of 100 percent on buildings and 50 percent on plant and equipment were established. These incentives also ranged over ten years which has now been shortened.

[Question] What steps are being taken to attract foreign investment into South Africa using RIDP incentives and what would be the anticipated cost to the taxpayer?

[Answer] Investment seminars are planned for 1992.

The additional cost of an overseas investor as opposed to a local one will only be the cost of relocating the plant and equipment.

Applications for the relocation of undertakings from abroad will be considered on merit. Approved foreign undertakings qualify for the reimbursement of the relocation cost up to a maximum of R1-million per project in addition to the above stated incentives.

Notarial bonds may be required as security at the discretion of the RIDP with respect to relocation grants.

The payment of this grant is conditional to the requirement that the plant and machinery to be relocated to South Africa represents a net investment in South Africa.

[Question] How much money, according to your projections, will be invested in terms of the new RIDP package? And where do you anticipate will be the concentration of industrial development?

[Answer] It is impossible to answer at this stage. A great deal depends upon the annual budget which is allocated to the RIDP.

The question of total investment is simply not in the hands of the board. In respect of the concentration of industrial development, there have been some preliminary reports, but it is still unknown where development is likely to take off.

[Question] In what way do the incentives promote exports and are there any plans for the creation of the so-called 'export processing zones'?

[Answer] In adjudicating the applications preference would be given to potential exporters.

The rationale behind this is related to the idea that if a manufacturer is in a position to export, then it is not likely to flounder on the home front either.

Also, if there is a limited amount of money available it makes sense that industrialists should be encouraged to contribute to foreign exchange as much as possible and to the balance of payments.

The industrialists who make use of the new incentives should be as competitive as possible. I do not know of any plans for 'export processing zones.'

[Question] On what do you base your calculations that the new RIDP will cost South African tax payers no more than R500-million a year? And why has the 'sunset' period of five years been decided upon?

[Answer] R500-million a year is an indication for the government.

The new package enables one to calculate your commitments for a year exactly and applications will be at a rate to ensure that any given annual allocation will not be exceeded.

On average five years is considered adequate to establish an industry and bring it to a productive unit.

* **Gazankulu Records Profits**

92AF9234B Johannesburg *ENGINEERING NEWS*
in English 29 Nov 91 p 35

[Text] The financial year to March 1991 recorded a profit for the Gazankulu Development Corporation (GDC) after five years of sound financial planning and stringent management.

GDC MD [Managing Director] Don Le Roux says he expects similar results next year with the corporation's net income for this year at R[ands]1.94-million on a turnover of R116.05 million.

There were setbacks however including the GDC's share capital falling to a paltry 1 percent of the Gazankulu's total budget down from the 1986 figure of 3.5 percent.

Heavy costs were also incurred during the exploration and development of the Fumani gold mine which incurred a loss of R3.5-million and some R20-million paid in interest on loans. The situation was compounded by a poor gold price and low grades while negotiations to sell the mine are ongoing.

GDC's industrial promotion activities were held back during the financial year while the Board of Decentralisation of Industries investigated the third schedule of industrial concessions.

Nevertheless 11 new industries were established without concessions representing an investment of R3.8-million and creating 449 jobs.

This was offset by tight economic conditions forcing the closure of eight factories.

The GDC also suffered the loss of its Gazankulu Finance Company (GFC) which was forced to close its doors after being established five years ago.

The GDC generated more than R100-million of private sector funding for the provision of housing.

* GDC Director Speaks

92AF0234C Johannesburg *ENGINEERING NEWS*
in English 29 Nov 91 pp 35, 43

[Interview with Don le Roux, managing director of the Gazankulu Development Corporation [GDC], by David McKay; place and date not given]

[Text] [Question] How does the GDC view the new RIDP [Regional Industrial Development Program] incentives? Will they promote or discourage industry with the sudden change in incentive packages?

[Answer] We view the new incentives positively as they fit in with an approach we have long supported—self sustaining development based on a region's comparative advantages.

We have always discouraged the establishment of industries available to them. If an industry cannot survive without incentives, then we do not recruit it.

In this sense the new RIDP incentives have not been a problem for us.

They are in line with how we have always operated. For example, while the new incentives were being worked out a moratorium was placed on industrial concessions.

We still, however, managed to attract 11 new industries to Gazankulu without any concessions to offer them.

[Question] Why has the Gazankulu government such a low share capital investment in the GDC? Will this change?

[Answer] The amount of share capital allocated to the corporation is a decision taken by the Gazankulu government which obviously has many other commitments to meet.

We feel, like I suppose all the various departments of the Gazankulu government do, that our allocation should be increased.

Certainly, in comparison to other development corporations our share capital is very low and it has decreased drastically in real terms over the past five years.

On the other hand, we have managed to operate successfully despite this severe limitation. In a sense, our low share capital is perhaps a vote of confidence in the GDC.

[Question] Will the Fumani gold mine continue to be a drain on GDC funds?

[Answer] Like the rest of the gold mining industry, Fumani has been brought through a very difficult two years.

On top of that we make no bones about the fact that we are not a mining company.

We inherited the mine some time ago and, we believe, have done a good job of running it under the circumstances bedeviling the industry as a whole.

It has, however, been our intention for some time to sell Fumani, but only at the right price.

Unfortunately, the slump in the industry has scared off many prospective buyers, while in other cases, where interest has been expressed, we have not been able to reach agreement.

We are not prepared to simply dispose of it or any other assets without getting what we think they are worth.

In the meantime, we have unfortunately had to put the mine on care and maintenance.

This was a difficult decision as it involved the retrenchment of nearly 100 workers in an area where there is not a lot of employment. We do believe, however, that unpleasant as it was, the decision was in the best interests of all concerned.

[Question] Why does the GDC favour privatisation? How successful is it?

[Answer] Privatisation is a necessary step towards the economic empowerment of the black community.

I think it is fairly obvious why an organisation like ours, operating in a predominantly black area among people

who have for many years been deprived of real economic opportunities inherent in the free market system, would support the policy.

Has it been successful? Yes and no.

But then again the same can be said for privatisation in the white community. Individual successes and failures aside, we believe that it is the correct policy to pursue.

We will not, however, simply dump poor performing operations on the private sector, nor will we hand over sound operations to people who are not qualified to run them.

[Question] How do you peg the prospects of the GDC with investor doubts (caused by escalating violence) continuing to grow? Is the collapse of the Gazankulu Finance Company [GFC] indicative?

[Answer] Political violence and labour unrest definitely affect investor confidence. It is a message we are continually trying to get across to the community.

However, one must see the picture in context. The whole of South Africa is going through a period of drastic change which is causing severe disruptions in our political and economic lives.

Fortunately, Gazankulu is relatively stable in comparison to the rest of the country and the Shangaan/Tsonga people are known as a stable, peaceful and hard working community.

We generally do not experience the same level of disruption as other regions and this, in the long term, will carry us through.

It is a difficult time for us, but I think in the end economic sense will prevail and everything will settle down.

According to our observations people want to be left in peace to go to work and to live their lives free of unrest and instability.

As far as the Gazankulu Finance Company (GFC) is concerned, it is a pity that the company has not been able to attract additional funding following the R[ands]100-million which it has channelled into Gazankulu since its establishment five years ago.

But we are working on it and are confident of securing other sources of funding in the near future.

Sadly, the demise of the GFC is the direct result of rent boycotts and unrest which have caused a wary eye on investing in the black community.

Hopefully, the community now realises this. But there is the hope and we look forward to the challenges that lie ahead. After all, if we cannot surmount those challenges ourselves, who will?

* Old Incentives

92AF0234D Johannesburg *ENGINEERING NEWS*
in English 29 Nov 91 p 35

[Text] The Minister for State Expenditure and Regional Development Amie Venter says government has divided its regional industrial development policy into an office and a programme.

He says the Regional Industrial Development Programme (RIDP) focuses on industrial development while the Office for Regional Development is responsible for promoting regional development in its entirety.

The RIDP constitutes but one element of a larger regional development initiative.

He explains that government found it difficult to administer its past regional industrial development initiatives which aimed to balance redress locational disadvantages and included the TBVC [Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, Ciskei] states.

The new initiatives are market-oriented and are aimed to serve a unified South Africa.

Only 30 percent of the southern African population resides in metropolitan areas and yet contributes towards 62 percent of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP).

The lesser developed areas have to sustain the livelihood of 70 percent of the population with 38 percent of the GDP.

He says investigations are afoot to formulate comprehensive multi-sectoral regional development strategies which will be completed during the next two years.

Existing incentives under the previous incentive scheme will be phased out with full observance of established contractual rights.

Short-term concessions will run their full ten and seven years and long-term concessions will be phased out with a two year notice period.

* Qwaqwa: Foreign Markets

92AF0234E Johannesburg *ENGINEERING NEWS*
in English 29 Nov 91 p 39

[Text] The Qwaqwa Development Corporation (QDC) provides 90 percent bonds to approved industrialists to buy or build their own factory buildings at rates between 2 percent and 5 percent less than average building society rates, reports marketing manager Koos Kleynhans.

He says the QDC helps industrialists compete in foreign markets by providing financial assistance at rates below prime to introduce advanced technology.

"We also assist industrialists in buying stock and raw material and in bridging finance and introducing multi-shifts," Kleynhans says.

The corporation is compiling a masterplan to control and protect the environment by identifying and planning a toxic disposal area.

When the QDC was established in 1977 there was only one factory of 500m² in the region employing 65 people; now there are 300 factories in Qwaqwa offering 27,000 jobs.

In 1983 the QDC took over 17 factories from the old Corporation for Economic Development and assets worth R[ands]5.8-million.

Present assets exceed R200-million and over half of its capital is invested in infrastructural projects and buildings for industrial development.

In eight years the 94 ha of industrial land in Phuthaditjhaba were almost fully developed before a further 40 ha were acquired mainly for existing industrialists.

A mere two years ago development started on 936 ha in Industriqwa about 10km from Harrismith.

There are 24 small and large factories in production with at least 18 others in various stages nearing completion. A gigantic factory of 13,300m²—by far the largest in the entire region—is being built.

* Gazankulu Small Firms

92AF0234F Johannesburg *ENGINEERING NEWS*
in English 29 Nov 91 p 40

[Text] The central Gazankulu government has granted R[ands]8.1-million and a further 371 informal sector loans were granted to develop small businesses in the Gazankulu area.

About 846 job opportunities and 122 businesses have been created by effort, says Gazankulu Development Corporation (GDC) MD [Managing Director] Don le Roux.

And the Gazankulu Training Trust (GTT) which was established in 1986 has invested R15-million in training and has eight decentralised training centres throughout Gazankulu.

During the 1991 financial year 17 percent of unemployed students trained by GTT were placed by the trust.

Four hundred seventy-nine business and commercial students attended GTT employment-oriented courses and 215 students were put through metal, building and automotive training.

"GTT accepts that students cannot all be placed within Gazankulu and its programmes feed workers into the broader economy," says Le Roux.

"However, the trust has an ongoing approach to training and being committed to continually upgrading training skills," he adds.

Private sector funding for GTT is increasing with over R500,000 being raised during the 1991 financial year.

* KwaZulu Region

92AF0234G Johannesburg *ENGINEERING NEWS*
in English 29 Nov 91 p 41

[Text] South African and overseas industrialists are set to benefit from the formation of a new marketing initiative within the Natal-KwaZulu region, says KwaZulu Finance and Investment Corporation investments executive Peet Marais.

The KwaNatal Marketing Initiative (KMI) is an association between major industrial players and the municipalities of Durban, Maritzburg, Richards Bay, Ladysmith and Pinetown.

The KMI has already undertaken its first overseas recruitment action during which more than 20 companies in Europe have been visited.

"The KMI aims to eliminate as many of the pitfalls of uncoordinated fragmented marketing including duplicating structures and marketing efforts," says Marais.

"Previously these have resulted in cost inefficiencies and confusion to prospective investors," Marais adds.

The initiative will provide the industrial infrastructure and utilities, lease and sell industrial buildings and supply loans for the acquisition of plant and equipment in addition to working capital.

A management committee with representation from all full members of the KMI has been constituted to oversee the activities of the KMI.

The committee will also formulate strategies, goals and action plans.

The KFC will act as a management agent and offer a prospective investment service which will provide development incentive information being offered in the region.

The municipalities, Portnet and the KFC have already agreed in principle to the cooperative action.

KFC agents in the Far East will handle the marketing activities of the Natal-KwaZulu region under the auspices of the KMI.

"The KMI will play an increasingly vital role in South Africa's more export oriented economy," says Marais.

"And the Natal-KwaZulu region is ideally situated for exports with the harbours of Richards Bay and Durban in the vicinity," he concludes.

Angola

Savimbi Remains Opposed to National Conference

LD0901183492 Kinshasa Zaire OZRT Television
Network in French 1230 GMT 9 Jan 92

[Excerpts] The leader of UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola], Dr. Savimbi, has been in Kinshasa since yesterday on a 48-hour trip. He gave reassurances that the Estoril agreements are progressing toward their conclusion—in other words, Angolan national reconciliation. The question of elections in his country was also discussed. Listen:

[Begin recording] [Unidentified correspondent] ...are you still opposed to this?

[Savimbi] I am opposed to a national conference, not just in Angola, but I am opposed to a national conference anywhere. This is because first of all, if we take the specific case of Angola, we have an agreement that we have signed, and it is the agreement that guarantees the peace, the stability, and the democratization of the country. So, I believe that here we have the instruments that are the results of quite lengthy negotiations. This is in Angola. So, we do not need a sovereign national conference, or whatever name you might wish to give it. [passage omitted]

I have reservations about the validity of the national conference because everywhere that this experiment has been tried the institutions have been dismantled. So, we in Angola, for example, we respect the government in power, and we demand that the government organize free elections in which even members of the government are also candidates, and I believe that democracy is based on the principle that power is in the hands of the people—one must go to the people and ask for this mandate. [passage omitted]

[Correspondent] Are you still in favor of autonomy for Cabinda?

[Savimbi] I maintain the position of my movement that one must talk with the Cabindan nationalists. We criticize the government for organizing force [as heard], because they have sent 15,000 men to Cabinda. War today no longer pays. We have experienced this in our country, and so we believe that a dialogue must be established with the Cabindan nationalists. [end recording]

Savimbi Returns From Ivory Coast, Zaire

MB1001095292 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance
of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern
and Central Africa 0500 GMT 10 Jan 92

[Text] Dr. Jonas Malheiro Savimbi, president of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, UNITA, and commander of the Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola, FALA, returned to Luanda city at 1520 yesterday from visits to Ivory Coast and Kinshasa,

Zaire, where he held talks with the Angolan community living there. [passage indistinct]

Addressing a news conference shortly after his arrival, Dr. Savimbi gave assurances that UNITA will not harass anyone after the elections.

As for the death of British tourists, Dr. Savimbi said that in a week's time the national and international communities will know who killed them. They will also know plans being conducted at Chongoroi and Quilengues [words indistinct].

Further on UK Tourists' Killings

MB1001095492 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance
of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern
and Central Africa 0500 GMT 10 Jan 92

[Text] The first signs that the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola are directly involved in the death of four British tourists have begun to emerge. In recent days, a Ministry of State Security, Minse, agent was found near the place where the incident took place. The agent, who was carrying explosives and other lethal materiel, has been detained.

Meanwhile, a high-ranking Joint Verification and Control Commission delegation left Luanda for Quilengues, Huila Province, the day before yesterday. The delegation is led by officials from the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola and the government, Brigadier Mackenzie and Lieutenant Colonel Pedro Neto, respectively.

Malawi

Zimbabwe's Mugabe Arrives for Talks

MB0901200192 Blantyre Malawi Broadcasting
Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 9 Jan 92

[Text] His Excellency President Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe arrived in the country today for a four-day official visit.

The Zimbabwean leader was welcomed at Chileka Airport in Blantyre by his excellency the life president, Ngwazi [eagle] Dr. Kamuzu Banda, and the official hostess, Mama C. Tamanda Kadzamira, and thousands of Malawians.

On arrival, President Mugabe was accorded a 21-gun salute and he inspected a guard of honor mounted by the (?1st) Battalion of the Malawi Rifles.

According to an official program, the two leaders will hold discussions [words indistinct].

Mozambique

Renamo Creates Party Office, New Departments

MB0701161692 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network
in Portuguese 1030 GMT 7 Jan 92

[Text] Quoting a Mozambique National Resistance, Renamo, communique issued in Lisbon, AIM reports that that movement has decided to create the Renamo Party Office and the Renamo General Department within the framework of its transformation into a political party.

Renamo held its second congress last December. The Renamo National Council decided to create these and other organs at the end of December, after a seven-day meeting to discuss the implementation of the Second Renamo Congress' recommendations. That meeting also decided to create the Renamo Finance, Education and Culture, Health, and Agriculture Departments.

Talks Set With Malawi on Reopening Border

MB0801141292 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network
in Portuguese 1030 GMT 8 Jan 92

[Text] Representatives of the Mozambican and Malawian Governments will meet in the next few days to study issues relating to the reopening of the Milange border post, which was unilaterally closed by Malawi. News of the meeting was disclosed in Maputo yesterday by Defense Minister Alberto Chipande.

Chipande was speaking in his capacity as cochairman of the Joint Mozambique-Malawi Defense and Security Commission, which met in Maputo to discuss issues relating to the common border.

A final communique says the two sides underlined the need to implement the program for the voluntary repatriation of Mozambican refugees from Malawi.

Government Notes Sofala Operations Against Renamo

MB0801100192 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network
in Portuguese 1730 GMT 7 Jan 92

[Excerpt] Mozambique Government forces claim to have killed 573 Mozambique National Resistance, Renamo, elements in the central province of Sofala in 1991. They also claim to have destroyed 50 camps and captured 143 Renamo elements. During the same period, the Mozambican Army says it captured 625 light weapons, 74 mortars, 574 assorted mines, and more than five metric tons of military uniforms.

In the operations, the Mozambique Government forces also captured from the enemy about 50 pieces of ivory, 29 transmitters, and 651 assorted personal objects.

According to a source from the Operations Department of the Sofala Provincial Military Command, the government forces also freed more than 23,000 civilians held

captive by Renamo, while 3,800 other civilians voluntarily presented themselves to the Mozambique Armed Forces. [passage omitted]

229 Soldiers Demobilized in Maputo Province

MB0901074692 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network
in Portuguese 1730 GMT 8 Jan 92

[Text] A total of 229 sergeants and soldiers were demobilized at the Maputo Provincial Military Command today. The ceremony was presided over by Maputo Provincial Military Commander Eugenio Mussa.

Eugenio Mussa said the command will provide the soldiers transportation to their home areas.

Mandimba Calls for Help Against Renamo Attacks

MB0901133292 Maputo Radio Maputo in English
1100 GMT 9 Jan 92

[Text] The local authorities in the district of Mandimba, in the northern Mozambican province of Niassa, have asked for an urgent intervention by the central government to end the incursions held by Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance] rebels over the border with Malawi, according to Radio Mozambique's (?reporter).

District authorities say efforts are being made to restore tranquillity along the border but there are still constant incursions into Mandimba District and particularly against the road from Mandimba town to the provincial capital of Lichinga. This road runs very close to the Malawian border.

The Joint Mozambique-Malawi Defense and Security Commission met on Tuesday [9 January] to discuss, among other things, destabilization along the common border. The Malawian Government in December unilaterally closed the border post at Milange in the central Mozambican province of Zambezia, alleging incidents of a military nature. The joint commission agreed to work toward the reopening of the border post as soon as possible.

Renamo Claims Government Aircraft Shot Down

MB0901075092 (Clandestine) Voz da Renamo
in Portuguese 0500 GMT 9 Jan 92

[Text] The remains of an aircraft that crashed after being hit by our forces have been found in Gaza Province's Manjacaze District.

According to documents found among the remains, it is a Mozambican aircraft.

Also in Gaza Province, Mozambique Liberation Front, Frelimo, forces destroyed a bridge on the (?Chibuto) River, along the road linking Chibuto and Guíja Districts, in an attempt to hamper the movement of the glorious Mozambique National Resistance, Renamo,

forces. This operation confirms Renamo's [words indistinct] Frelimo's propaganda that it is Renamo alone that destroys the country's infrastructure.

'About 7,000' in Zambezia Lack Food, Medical Care

MB0801100092 Maputo Radio Mozambique Network in Portuguese 1730 GMT 7 Jan 92

[Text] About 7,000 people are experiencing famine and a lack of medical care at Luabo, Chinde District, Zambezia Province. To assist these people, the provincial government has set aside 5 million contos to be used in emergency aid operations.

At a recent session of the Zambezia Provincial Government, the provincial director of the Department for the Prevention and Control of Natural Disasters spoke of the shortage of supplies in the district as well as a lack of money to be used in emergency operations.

Zambia

Donor Countries Said To Pay World Bank Debt

MB0601164292 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1400 GMT 6 Jan 92

[Text] It appears that donor countries have promised to pay Zambia's debt to the World Bank. The Frontline State owes the World Bank some \$35 million. Deputy Finance Minister Derrick Chitala says Zambia is at the same time seeking help for the payment of the \$140 million it owes the International Monetary Fund. Chitala is also hoping that donor countries will provide aid for Zambia's economic restructuring programs.

The country is presently not eligible to borrow money on a commercial basis because of defaults on economic prescriptions under Kenneth Kaunda's former government.

Chitala said the donor community is, however, providing some aid because of the new attitude towards the Movement for a Multiparty Democracy.

President Chiluba Notes Donor Community's Goodwill

MB1001095392 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0904 GMT 10 Jan 92

[Text] Lusaka Jan 10 SAPA—The donor community's goodwill towards Zambia has boosted the country's credibility, President Frederick Chiluba in Lusaka on Thursday.

Speaking to journalists, Mr Chiluba said steps taken by the country's new government to reduce Zambia's inflation rate of more than 100 per cent had been widely approved.

"We will work before we eat," he said. "We will become a nation of producers and not consumers."

The Movement for Multiparty Democracy (MMD) government tackled Zambia's galloping inflation by ending extensive food subsidies and by putting government-controlled companies up for sale.

"Selling the parastatals is being done slowly but systematically, and other measures will follow," he said.

He predicted the trickle of funds from donors would "swell to a flood" when the Zambian budget was presented in Parliament later this month.

Chiluba Replaces Intelligence Officials

MB0901202792 London BBC World Service in English 1830 GMT 9 Jan 92

[Report from Lusaka by correspondent Robin Mukai on the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Zambia's President Frederick Chiluba has taken another step away from the old government of Kenneth Kaunda who he defeated in elections last October. There have been clearouts already in sections of the government and the media, and now it has been the turn of some officials in the security services who were hired in the Kaunda's days to clear their desks and go. From Lusaka, Robin Mukai telexed this report:

With the stroke of a pen, Mr. Chiluba has got rid of the entire top hierarchy of the intelligence service left behind by the Kaunda government and replaced it with his own men. Mr. Chiluba has appointed a relatively junior officer, Mr. (Zabier Chungu), to replace the director general of the intelligence service Mr. (Herbert Kamima). He also scrapped the Special Intelligence Division in the Ministry of Defense, firing the heads of the two bodies in the process.

Mr. Chiluba told a press conference that he took these steps to give the intelligence service a human face. Under the Kaunda government, it was certainly feared and some people even compared it to the Soviet Union's KGB because it spied on the country's citizens.

Chiluba said that people should no longer fear the intelligence service and it would be reoriented to serve the nation.

But some observers are disappointed that Mr. Chiluba did not go further. They expected him to scrap the intelligence division and transfer its work to an accountable security wing, like the police. Instead, Mr. Chiluba has kept the structure and all he has done is to change the faces running it.

Chiluba Appoints Women Permanent Secretaries

MB0901194192 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 9 Jan 92

[Text] President Chiluba today named five women to positions of permanent secretaries. The president also moved [words indistinct] of them to new ministries.

The names announced today were those of (Mary Nguvu), who will be at education; (Miriam Matanda), at community development; (Brigite Mwanakaoma) was moved from information to legal affairs; (Festine Makoma), who took over from Mrs. Mwanakaoma at information; and (Grace Mulakevu), who goes to tourism.

Mr. Chiluba also said at a news conference that nothing has been done about the retirement promises for former President Kenneth Kaunda. Mr. Chiluba said the former leader has been defeated at the polls and was still in active politics. So [words indistinct] but he said all those would be reconsidered if the former president formally resigns from politics.

Chiluba Praises Public on Subsidies Removal

MB0901194392 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 9 Jan 92

[Text] President Chiluba has praised Zambians for accepting the removal of the mealie meal subsidy without causing problems to his government.

At a news conference in Lusaka today, Mr. Chiluba said [words indistinct] he said the removal of subsidies was just one of the main efforts [words indistinct] to arrest the country's galloping inflation. The president said right now [words indistinct] depending on how it is (?calculated). He also expressed optimism [words indistinct].

Chiluba Receives Libyan Delegation 9 Jan

MB0901194292 Lusaka Zambia National Broadcasting Corporation Network in English 1800 GMT 9 Jan 92

[Text] President Chiluba described the Libyan leader, Colonel Mu'ammur al-Qadhafi, as a distinguished son of Africa and a freedom fighter.

The president said this when he met a three-man Libyan delegation led by Foreign Minister Mr. Ibrahim al-Bishari at the [word indistinct] House this afternoon. He said Col. al-Qadhafi is a freedom fighter although the West (?labeled) him as a sponsor of terrorism.

The delegation delivered a personal letter to President Chiluba [words indistinct] Col. al-Qadhafi briefed on Libyan position on various issues [words indistinct].

At an interview [words indistinct] Foreign Affairs Minister Vernon Mwaanga said Zambia has cordial relations with Libya based on shared ideas and common approach to African problems in Chad, Somalia, Western Sahara, and the need to liberate oppressed people in southern Africa.

Communications Firm To Expand South African Ties

MB0901112292 Johannesburg SABA in English 1026 GMT 9 Jan 92

[Text] Lusaka Jan 9 SABA—The Posts and Telecommunications Corporation (PTC) of Zambia is to expand its telecommunications network in liaison with South Africa to ease congestion.

This was confirmed by PTC Managing Director Philemon Ngoma on Wednesday at the start of a Zambian/South African bilateral meeting in Lusaka.

Mr Ngoma said the bilateral meeting was "designed to mark the beginning of an enhanced relationship which should filter through to personal levels".

"As you are aware we are in the process of transferring our mutual traffic from the Indian Ocean region 60 degrees satellite to the Atlantic Ocean region 33.5 degrees satellite. It is hoped that expansion of the route will be easily undertaken and ease the congestion that has been noticeable for sometime," he said.

Zambia would now transmit her traffic to Swaziland, Lesotho and Namibia through South Africa. Similarly, Zambia would welcome requests from South Africa to transmit through Zambia to countries such as Tanzania and Zaire.

The Zambia/South Africa link has 36 circuits in operation and is the second largest traffic stream for Zambia, he said.

Burkina Faso

Compaore Meets With Political Party Officials

AB1001090092 Ouagadougou Radiodiffusion Nationale du Burkina Radio in French 1900 GMT 7 Jan 92

[Text] Burkinabe Leader Blaise Compaore this morning received the general secretaries of authorized political parties. In all, 42 political parties responded positively to the head of state's invitation, the agenda of which centered on preliminary discussions to prepare for the National Reconciliation Forum to be held, in principle, by the end of January. Before outlining the Forum issues, the president called on participants to observe a minute's silence for the late Oumarou Clement Ouedraogo, who tragically lost his life on 9 December. He then called on the parties present for dialogue. Let us listen to him:

[Begin Compaore recording] I hope that this tragedy will strengthen our view that we need to consolidate dialogue within the political family in Burkina Faso, because it is, no doubt, the only way to avoid all types of excesses from all quarters and intolerance likely to divert us from our concerns that are, I believe, making this country a great one, a place of democracy and freedom. Today, we have to draw lessons from our past experiences and see how, together, we can continue our march along the path of democracy, freedom, and progress for our people.

That is why I have made it a point to meet the general secretaries and chairmen of the political parties this morning and discuss how to prepare for the reconciliation forum. First of all, there is the need for all of us today to consolidate the gains of our democracy. It is sufficient to see what is happening elsewhere, see what we have so far achieved, and take note of the opportunities open to our people and all of us to understand that we have made considerable gains, and I stress, that we should preserve and consolidate. That can only be done with everyone's contribution. Those gains are found essentially at the democratic level. Today, together, we should see what we can do to consolidate this democracy and define our responsibility in the face of the democratic process, that is our role—not only the political parties but also the communities, the non-political organizations, and the trade unions. So, in this community, all those who actively or passively have their own views concerning the smooth running of this democratic process should participate in this event. It is for this reason that we are of the view that this Forum will enable us to reexamine all the past democratic projects and their imperfections. Today we can avoid the errors of the past. It is from drawing lessons from these past 30 years that together we will try to see how best we can build the future and how to strengthen the democratic process in order to guarantee the future of our country. [end recording]

Mr. [name indistinct], who was present at the opening ceremony, presents us with the highlights of what the national reconciliation forum will be like.

[Unidentified speaker] Regarding Forum preparations, today everyone practically agreed to the holding of this meeting. Since this idea was brought forward, the Coordination of Democratic Forces [CFD] has advanced some points, especially the security of people and property. At this morning's meeting, the head of state explained that a security organ will be set up. Concerning the Bobo Dioulassou events, the CFD spokesman reported that six people, none of whom were observed committing any crimes, are still being detained by the police. On this point, the head of state promised to solve the matter immediately. Another point raised by the CFD included the imperfections within the commission of inquiry on the 9 December events. On this point, the head of state said that all the shortcomings will be addressed.

After this first meeting, a preparatory committee headed by Father Seraphin Rouamba was established. This committee will be made up of all the political parties, especially the CFD and the Alliance for the Respect and Defense of the Constitution.

Additionally, the committee chairman, Father Rouamba, has been charged with contacting the other human rights movements and associations in order to ask them to participate. Nonaligned parties, that is to say the independent parties, will also designate one representative each. The list of delegates to the preparatory committee will be submitted to Father Rouamba. The delegates will have one week to examine the basic documents presented by the consultation committee. There will be another meeting on 14 January. It is worth noting that the atmosphere at this first meeting was calm, cordial, and brotherly.

Foreign Minister Returns From Liberia; Comments

AB1001090692 Ouagadougou Radiodiffusion Nationale du Burkina Radio in French 1900 GMT 8 Jan 92

[Text] At the last Economic Community of West African States [ECOWAS] heads of state meeting on the Liberian problem, five countries were selected to supplement the efforts of the standing mediation committee. They were Guinea-Bissau, Senegal, The Gambia, Togo, and Ivory Coast. These countries were charged with ensuring that the cease-fire was observed and that the processes leading to the holding of general elections within six months were pursued. Burkina Faso has just been involved in all these actions. Thus, the minister of external relations has just returned from a two-day mission to Liberia. This afternoon, he met and briefed newsmen. Here is an excerpt of Comrade Issa Dominique Konate's statement:

[Begin recording] This mission, which took place from 3 to 5 January, included the Ivorian foreign minister as well as the Nigerian ambassador to Ivory Coast. A Nigerian minister was to have come, but there was a cabinet reshuffle in his country. There was also the Senegalese ambassador to Ivory Coast.

The aim of this mission, which was dispatched by the current ECOWAS chairman, President Abdou Diouf, was to assess on the field in Liberia the progress made so far in the implementation of the Yamoussoukro Accord, which, it must be recalled, was concluded thanks again to Burkina Faso's contribution at the Yamoussoukro summit. At the summit, the ECOWAS heads of state designated President Compaore to chair a subcommittee that drafted the general terms of this peace plan.

During this mission, we were able to meet the various protagonists on the field, beginning first with the ECOWAS Cease-Fire Monitoring Group [ECOMOG] Command, which briefed us on the situation. Next, we held a meeting with Amos Sawyer, president of the Interim Government, and together we went to the territories under the control of Charles Taylor's National Patriotic Front of Liberia, where we met with Mr. Taylor. During this two-day mission, we were actually able to weigh the real field problems and understand a bit why, contrary to the hope we entertained with the 60-day deadline set at Yamoussoukro IV, it was not feasible to keep that deadline. Right. The main reasons of course stem from the recent history of the Liberian crisis, with—it must be said—the initial misunderstanding regarding the ECOMOG role, as the first command (?made the mistake of) setting off hostilities. Well, this explains why the deployment of this force—which ought to be a peacekeeping force, a neutral force—is regarded with some reluctance on the part of certain factions, which resulted in armed clashes over the matter. But we were able to work out the causes of the reluctance. [end recording]

Ivory Coast

Foreign Minister Returns From Liberia; Comments

AB1001092592 Abidjan Radio Cote d'Ivoire Chaine Nationale-Une Network in French 0700 GMT 9 Jan 92

[Text] Foreign Minister Amara Essy is back from a mission to Liberia. The objective was to assess progress in the implementation of the last Yamoussoukro accord. At a meeting with the press yesterday, the minister said that it was important to create conditions favorable to elections in the country, the return of refugees, opening roads, and choosing leaders.

Concerning the decision of the interim president to issue new bank notes, Minister Amara Essy explains the difficulties which can result from it:

[Begin Essy recording] It is actually a reality, because sometimes there is a contradiction between what we do and what really happens. I told you that everything was based on trust and we are creating the conditions for it. I mention a few practical measures, notably the opening of roads and the deployment of ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group] all over the country. All this implies that people will be able to travel, to visit one another; families

will be able to get together again and the movement of goods and people will resume. At the same time, measures are also being taken in Monrovia. A few days ago, there was a blockade in Monrovia, now it is a problem of bank notes, exchanging Liberian dollar bills. This cannot take place without any problems. We are in contact with all the parties which can influence this decision and I think that a solution will be found to this problem because it affects not only Liberia, but also neighboring countries. [end recording]

Police Break Up Teacher, Passenger Demonstrations

AB1001064892 Paris AFP in English 1427 GMT
9 Jan 92

[Text] Abidjan, Jan 9 (AFP)—Police laid in with truncheons and tear gas grenades Thursday to end a demonstration by some 200 teachers marching on Ivory Coast's Education Ministry to claim salary arrears. The demonstrators, who included many women, dispersed without reporting any casualties.

Four schoolgirls were still in hospital Thursday after breathing in tear gas at another demonstration Wednesday outside the Civil Service Ministry in central Abidjan, medical sources said.

Police also used batons and tear gas to disperse that protest by jobless people, which took place close to the private Notre Dame du Plateau girls' school.

The noise and clouds of tear gas drifting into the college started a panic and 16 children were initially taken to hospital, the headmistress Pierrette Fauste Affoue told AFP.

"There was almost a catastrophe," she said, adding that she had closed the college Thursday to "protest against this brutality".

Three unemployed people were injured by the police, witnesses said.

Police also hurled tear gas Thursday to disperse angry would-be bus passengers surprised by a sudden drivers' strike that brought the capital's public transport to a standstill.

Bus drivers stopped working in mid-morning, stating that they still had not received their wages for December. Many passengers in this city of two million people have already been angered by a recent 15 percent hike in fares.

Security Forces Disperse Student Demonstration

AB1001120292 Paris AFP in French 1123 GMT
10 Jan 92

[Text] Abidjan, 10 Jan (AFP)—This morning, Ivorian Security Forces used tear gas to disperse a march staged by some 1,000 students near the students' hall of residence at Yopougon, a working-class district of Abidjan.

The demonstrators sought refuge inside the residence and erected barricades with stones, sticks, and burning tires across the major streets. Several students were injured slightly.

Late in the morning, dozens of Republican Security Company men and gendarmes cordoned off the precinct.

Publication of Inquiry Findings Sought

AB1001125092 Paris AFP in French 1215 GMT
10 Jan 92

[Excerpts] *Algeria*, 10 Jan (AFP)—This morning, Ivorian Security Forces used tear gas to disperse a march staged by some 1,000 students near Abidjan's major student hall of residence, where tension was still high late in the morning. [passage omitted]

The demonstration was sponsored by the pro-opposition Federation of Ivory Coast University and High School Students, FESCI. That organization is calling for the publication of the findings of the investigation commission set up by President Felix Houphouet-Boigny in the wake of Army intervention at the student residence eight months ago. [passage omitted]

Liberia

Johnson Reportedly Executes INPFL Members

AB0901140092 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English
0900 GMT 9 Jan 91

[Text] Reports reaching ELBC news say three members of the Independent National Patriotic Front of Liberia [INPFL] have allegedly been shot and killed by the leader of the front, Mr. Prince Johnson. According to sources, one of those reportedly shot in Caldwell is one Peter Gbomi Toma, the deputy chief of staff of the INPFL. Two others, whose names have not been disclosed, were also allegedly shot and killed.

A third person, one Mensah Yenami, is reported to have also been shot and seriously wounded. According to our sources, no reason has been given for General Johnson's latest action. This is the latest in a number of executions of INPFL commandos by the NPFL leader.

Recently, Mr. Johnson promised not to carry out any further executions, and that he would turn those found guilty to the Justice Ministry in Monrovia.

More on Johnson Actions; Bank Notes

AB1001091392 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 9 Jan 92

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] Yesterday we reported that Liberian rebel leader Prince Johnson had executed three of his men, giving no reasons. It seemed to be a repeat of an incident last year that led to a big falling out between Johnson and Amos

Sawyer's interim government. But today, a spokesman for Prince Johnson called us up to say only two people had been executed and that they had been in possession of new bank notes issued by the interim government that had been banned by Prince Johnson. It is a stand also taken by the main rebel organization in Liberia, Charles Taylor's NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia]. Rashid Meyer asked Prince Johnson's spokesman what crime the executed men had committed.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified spokesman] Oh, their crime was that they did not follow instruction. The instruction was that the new currency issued by the interim government, as far as we are concerned, we feel it is illegal. We ordered that nobody take this currency on our base in Caldwell and they went against that. So, for this reason, they were executed.

[Meyer] Now, is it your policy therefore to execute anybody who is caught with the new currency?

[Spokesman] Well, it is military. Are you listening to me? We hope you know that it is not civilian; it is military. And when we issue military instructions, we feel that the military men who are responsible should carry out the instruction.

[Meyer] Now, were these people put on trial, were they given a chance to explain their action?

[Spokesman] Oh definitely, they were given chance to [words indistinct] explain their actions and the field marshal felt that they did not (?take the instruction).

[Meyer] So, were these people put on trial before their execution?

[Spokesman] I mean, it is a military organization. Whenever you are given an order, when you are told not to do it, and you do it, it is against the rules and regulations. Wherever...

[Meyer, interrupting] But most armies do have procedures like court marshals, for instance. Was there a court martial?

[Spokesman] Yes, there was court martial. If you are talking about court martial, we are telling you definitely that the instruction [is] you do not do this and if you do this, it is against the rules and regulations. You will be [changes thought] the order is that you will be executed; you will be executed. This is a special order. [end recording]

So, the issue of the new bank notes in Liberia has got up the noses of both Prince Johnson and Charles Taylor. On the line, Robin White asked interim Information Minister Lamini Waritay if it was not, in fact, provocative for the interim administration to issue the new bank notes?

[Begin recording] [Waritay] No, not at all, Mr. White. I do not think it was intended to serve as a provocative act. This action has been taken primarily because the

Central Bank now feels that it has to carry out its obligation of putting the monetary situation in the country on an even [word indistinct]. As you know, we have an excess liquidity situation in the country. During the course of the war, there were lootings all over the country. Hundreds of thousands, if not millions, of old notes were illegally acquired by individuals who have floated this money on the market, thereby devaluing, or depreciating the value of the five-dollar note. So, the Central Bank has now found it necessary to bring this situation under control. It is unfortunate that Mr. Charles Taylor and Mr. Prince Johnson are attaching some political intention behind it.

[White] Did you consult them before you did this?

[Waritay] Well, I do not think we have to consult them. As far as we are concerned, this is an obligation on the part of the duly recognized government of this country. To the extent that this is so, the bank has the right, the legal right, to take whatever monetary policy that it thinks can bring the monetary situation under control in the country. So, it was a question of telling Mr. Taylor or Mr. Prince Johnson that this is what is going to be done. Otherwise, it was never going to be done anyway.

[White] But would it not have been a good idea to consult them?

[Waritay] I do not think so.

[White] No, what about Prince Johnson's action in executing two of his men for dealing in the new currency?

[Waritay] Well, this is a very unfortunate situation. It is again another example of Prince Johnson's disregard for human life and I think this is a situation now that has to be taken very seriously by the ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-fire Monitoring Group] and the interim government of national unity. Well, there is no justification, whatsoever, for Mr. Prince Johnson to continue to take the law into his own hands and then waste away the lives of Liberians. This is intolerable.

[White] What action do you think should be taken against him?

[Waritay] Well, I think this time around some action will have to be taken against him. I am not sure what ECOMOG is going to do, but I am of the opinion that the interim government and the ECOMOG authorities are going to take some action this time around.

[White] Where, in fact, is his base? His Caldwell base. Where that place is in relation to where you are now?

[Waritay] Well, Caldwell base is just a little piece of land that is separated from Monrovia proper by a small bridge. Prince Johnson has put up a gate there and we have thousands of our people there—on the land there—and he has always adopted the practice of closing down the gates whenever he so wishes. And he is running the

area as his own fiefdom. But it is not a long way at all from central Monrovia. As a matter of fact, it is no more than one and a half miles from the ECOMOG headquarters.

[White] How big an operation would it be to move in and close him down?

[Waritay] Well, I tell you. If ECOMOG decides to do that, it should not be any problem. I am not saying they are thinking of that. But in answer to your question, it should not be a strategic problem at all. Only that the lives of innocent Liberians will be jeopardized.

[White] But it could be [words indistinct] half an hour or what?

[Waritay] I am not a military strategist, but I tell you the fire power of ECOMOG is definitely one that could take care of the situation. But we are not definitely advocating this at all. We think that the situation could be handled in a less dramatic way. [end recording]

Patriotic Assembly Condemns Currency Change

*AB0901171792 Gbarnga Radio ELBC in English
1900 GMT 7 Jan 91*

[Excerpt] The National Patriotic Reconstruction Assembly says it stands strongly behind President Charles Gankay Taylor in any action taken in the interest of peace and unity in Liberia. In a letter addressed to President Taylor yesterday shortly following President Taylor's reaction to the change of currency in Monrovia, the assembly said from the roughly unpatriotic announcement of the Monrovia government concerning the devaluation exercise, it is abundantly clear that there is a definite intent in that group of politicians to perpetuate another [word indistinct] and unrest in this country.

A presidential press release said the [words indistinct] wholly illegal that only by an act of the legislature can a national currency be changed or devalued; the act of the Monrovia government goes against the Yamoussoukro accord. The assembly observed that because Amos Sawyer's recent embargo was not resisted by the NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] nor did it disturb the peace process, he, Sawyer and his comrades have again resorted to adopting another action that could provoke the Liberian people to riot.

The assembly said it perceived a sinister image of the Doe regime emerging again on the Liberian scene and if [words indistinct] Monrovia politicians will attempt even more wicked acts on Liberia. It then denounced all such antagonistic acts of oppression against the people of Liberia and hoped President Taylor's courage and determination will bring true democracy, peace, and stability to Liberia.

Taylor Reacts to New Currency

AB0901215292 Gbarnga Radio ELBC in English
1900 GMT 7 Jan 92

[Text] In the wake of the introduction of a new currency in Monrovia by the interim government, President Charles Gankay Taylor has vowed that the NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] government will not be a part of anything that would hurt the Liberian people. Equally so, the Liberian leader said the new Liberian \$5 note printed by the Amos Sawyer government is a counterfeit of (the currency) and also a criminal act rated felony under the law. He urged all Liberians not to use the money because it is a (fake). He told Liberians not to worry and remain (happy) as the National Patriotic Reconstruction Assembly government strives to ensure an improved livelihood for them and that the J.J. Roberts \$5 bill presently being used in the country will remain the legal tender.

NPFL Reportedly Changes Currency

AB0901204592 Monrovia Radio ELBC in English
0900 GMT 9 Jan 91

[Excerpts] The National Bank of Liberia has reiterated its commitment to remain flexible in carrying out the exchange exercise to ensure that every Liberian, especially those in NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] territories have the opportunity to exchange their money. According to National Bank governor, David Vinton, citizens behind NPFL lines in possession of the old \$5 notes, need not panic, but to remain calm and have confidence in the National Bank's ability in taking the necessary steps to protect their interests despite problems being put in their way by the leadership of the NPFL. [passage omitted]

The exercise itself entered its third day yesterday, with thousands of Liberians queuing up at the various commercial banks to effect the change of their currencies. Among those lining up at the banks were members of the NPFL whose vehicles were also seen parked at the corners near the banks. The presence of the NPFL officials at the banks contrasts Mr. Charles Taylor decision that the NPFL will not permit persons living behind its lines to come to Monrovia to exchange their old bank notes for the new ones.

The National Bank of Liberia last Saturday [4 January] announced the the exchange of old bank notes, commonly called the J.J. Roberts, for new bank notes, beginning on Monday, 6 January. The exercise ends on 17 January. Since that pronouncement by the National Bank, the NPFL leader and the leader of the Independent National Patriotic Front Liberia had said their respective organizations will not permit their members or people within their control areas to exchange their money.

ULIMO Claims ECOMOG-NPFL 'Collaboration'

AB0901191092 London BBC World Service in English
1705 GMT 7 Jan 92

[From the "Focus on Africa" program]

[Text] After keeping a low profile for the past weeks, the Liberian rebel movement, ULIMO [United Liberation Movement of Liberia for Democracy] based in Sierra Leone has come out with this strongly worded statement condemning the commander of ECOMOG [Economic Community of West African States Cease-Fire Monitoring Group], General Ishaya Bakut. The ECOMOG forces are implementing the latest Yamoussoukro peace agreement designed to disarm the warring factions in Liberia, and last November, ULIMO agreed to cease fire with Charles Taylor's rebels to show goodwill toward that agreement. Now in this latest statement, ULIMO are claiming that Gen. Bakut is in collaboration with Charles Taylor. Matthews Tostevin heard the statement and sent us this report from Freetown.

[Begin recording] Firstly, the general is condemned for a reported quote that it is ULIMO who prevented the swift implementation of the peace process which ULIMO call a blatant lie after their withdrawal from Liberia coinciding with the Yamoussoukro agreement. [sentence as heard] The withdrawals which are verified took place largely as a result of foreign pressure from the United States and Gen. Bakut himself.

The other more serious allegation contained in ULIMO statement is that Gen. Bakut had hatched a plot with Charles Taylor to allow Charles Taylor to become president. I asked ULIMO secretary general, Mr. Paul Allen Wie, where exactly he got his information, but he would not disclose his sources, other than to say it came through intelligence. The plot ULIMO claimed came about as a result of meetings between ECOMOG and the NPFL [National Patriotic Front of Liberia] leadership. NPFL rebels were to advance on Monrovia in full combat with ECOMOG helmets and be permitted by a specially briefed contingent of ECOMOG soldiers to enter the city and take control of key points.

ULIMO's accusation states that they do not discount the probability of Charles Taylor greasing the hands of key figures in the peace process. I asked Mr. Wie if this was not just ULIMO propaganda, but he was insistent that this is true. The ULIMO secretary general blamed Gen. Bakut for the failure, as he sees it, of Yamoussoukro IV.

I put it to him that even after a long delay, ECOMOG were now reported to be beginning to open up NPFL-held territory. Mr. Wie responded that he did not believe that the 60-day program of securing the territory could be achieved in seven days. We did not set the timetable, he said, but we abided by it. We don't want to have to resort to military action again, but it is the only pressure Mr. Taylor understands.

In the light of what ULIMO see as Charles Taylor's bluffing and the continued presence of NPFL rebels reported inside Sierra Leone, Mr. Wie appealed to the international community to bring this war to an end by supporting ULIMO and putting real pressure on Charles Taylor. [end recording]

Mali

PRC Foreign Minister Qian Qichen Arrives 8 Jan

AB0901192292 Bamako Radiodiffusion-Television du Mali Radio in French 0700 GMT 9 Jan 92

[Text] The ongoing democratization process in Mali was commented upon by Mr. Qian Qichen, PRC foreign minister, who arrived here early yesterday evening. Mr. Qian Qichen said he chose Mali as the first leg of his African tour because it was one of the first countries to establish ties with his country immediately after independence. Let us listen to the Chinese foreign minister speaking to Moussa Baba Coulibaly on his arrival at the airport yesterday:

[Begin recording] [Qian in Chinese fading into French translation] The first leg of my West African tour is Mali, because Mali was among the first African countries to attain independence and to establish diplomatic relations with China. China and Mali have for the past three decades maintained friendly relations based on cooperation so I am very happy to have the opportunity to pay an official visit to Mali.

[Coulibaly] Your Excellency, Mr. Minister, Mali went through some painful events in April last year, which ushered in a new political era. What will, therefore, be the nature of current relations between the PRC and the Republic of Mali?

[Qian] These events have not in anyway harmed or had any repercussion on the friendly cooperative relations between the PRC and the Republic of Mali. The domestic affairs of a country are determined by the people of that country, and we respect the choice of the Malian people. [end recording]

Foreign Minister Receives Qian Qichen

AB1001092292 Bamako Radiodiffusion-Television du Mali Radio in French 1300 GMT 9 Jan 92

[Text] The Minister of Foreign Affairs and Malians abroad, Tieble Drame, received this morning Qian Qichen, the deputy chairman of the PRC Council of State and minister of foreign affairs. During this courtesy visit, Minister Tieble Drame provided ample information on the changes that have taken place in our country since March. He also spoke about the excellent bonds of cooperation that have existed between our two countries for more than 30 years. The two officials also reviewed issues concerning African and international politics.

After the audience, the PRC foreign minister held a working session with an important Malian delegation in the ministerial meeting hall at Koulouba. The Malian delegation was led by Economy and Finance Minister Bassary Toure. Seven ministers took part in this working session which ended with the signing of a draft agreement.

Niger

Tuareg Rebels Set Terms for Ending Attacks

AB0901202092 Libreville Africa No. 1 in French 1230 GMT 8 Jan 92

[Text] The Niger Government declared its formal recognition of the existence of a Tuareg rebel movement yesterday. Today, the rebel movement has reacted by laying down its terms for ending its activities. Nambia Merembe has the details.

[Merembe] The Tuareg rebel movement has come out in the open and has already set the tone: It demands as a precondition for any negotiation, the systematic withdrawal of the Army from any area outside its barracks; an immediate end to the massacre and arbitrary arrest of members of the civilian population; and an independent inquiry conducted under the supervision of international observers. The Tuareg rebel movement, which presents itself under the label of the Liberation Front of Air and Azawad [FLAA], also demands the government's recognition of the existence of a rebellion imposed, and I quote, by the scorn with which the Tuareg people are treated.

It may be recalled that the Niger minister of interior acknowledged yesterday—as you mentioned, Jean-Claude—that a Tuareg rebellion does really exist in Niger and that he had even received grievances from the FLAA without, however, giving any further details. What should be noted here is the determination of the rebels to pursue their logic to the very end. Their communique states that the movement is prepared to fight to the last man for its demands to be met. The communique continues—and the warning is clear—that if no solution is found to the northern problem, the rebel movement will, avowedly, turn the entire transition process into blood and fire, to use the terms of the Tuareg communique. The ball is, therefore, in the court of the government which has demonstrated its willingness to cooperate thus providing an opportunity for negotiations.

Nigeria

New Federal Executive Council 'Constituted'

AB0901153292 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network in English 1500 GMT 9 Jan 92

[Text] A new Federal Executive Council has been constituted. Members of the Council will be sworn in next Monday [13 January] [words indistinct] Abuja. The

chief press secretary to the president, Chief Duro Onabule, told State House correspondent today in Abuja that the names of the ministers would be announced anytime from now.

Deadline for Firearms Licenses Expired 7 Jan

AB0901170292 Lagos Radio Nigeria Network
in English 0600 GMT 7 Jan 92

[Text] The directive issued to all holders of firearms licenses whether expired or current to submit them to the police expires today. Any person, who fails to meet the deadline, will be deemed to possess such firearms unlawfully. The punishment for such an unlawful possession is a fine of 100,000 nairas or five years' imprisonment or both.

A police statement says three categories of firearms are affected by the directive. They are dealers licenses,

national firearm licenses, prohibited firearms licenses, national [words indistinct] firearms licenses, and firearms for tourist licenses. Holders of such licenses should submit for revalidation and reinsurance.

Togo

Government Lifts Curfew 'For Good' 9 Jan

AB1001101592 Lome Radio Lome in French 1900
GMT 9 Jan 92

[Text] The curfew, which was temporarily suspended on Christmas Eve and during the New Year celebrations, has been lifted for good as of today. The minister delegate to the prime minister in charge of the Togolese Armed Forces has just informed us of the decision.

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14 Jan. 1992

